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Implementation of human rights instruments

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-fourth meeting, held in Addis Ababa from 25 to 29 June 2012, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/202.

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Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-fourth meeting

Summary

The General Assembly, in its resolution 57/202, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly the reports of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on their periodic meetings. The present document contains the report on the twenty-fourth meeting of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies, which was convened from 25 to 29 June 2012 in Addis Ababa. The meeting of the Chairs, convened annually pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/178, was held for the second time outside of Geneva with a view to bringing the treaty bodies closer to the implementation level and raising awareness at the regional level of their work so as to strengthen linkages and enhance synergies between international and regional human rights mechanisms and institutions, as well as with their stakeholders. The Chairs: considered the follow-up to the recommendations of the twenty-third meeting and reviewed developments relating to the work of the treaty bodies; discussed the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the strengthening of the human rights treaty bodies; and endorsed guidelines on independence and impartiality of treaty body members. The Chairs also met with African human rights mechanisms, including the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Peer Review Mechanism, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the East African Court of Justice and the Court of Justice of the Economic Commission of West African States, as well as stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations, to discuss complementarities between the international and regional human rights systems. The Chairs adopted recommendations, which are contained in section VI of the present report.

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I. Introduction

1. The twenty-fourth meeting of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies was held in Addis Ababa from 25 to 29 June 2012. The meetings, convened annually pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/178, are usually held in Geneva. The objectives of holding meetings outside Geneva are (a) to strengthen synergies and complementarity between international and regional human rights mechanisms, institutions and stakeholders; (b) to enhance accessibility and visibility of the treaty bodies, particularly through meetings with grass-roots civil society organizations; and (c) to raise awareness about the work of the treaty bodies by exposing participants to their work at the national level. This meeting was the second of its kind after the twenty-second meeting of the Chairs held in Brussels in 2010. The East Africa Regional Office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), based in Addis Ababa, facilitated the meeting.

II. Organization of the meeting

2. The meeting was attended by the Chairs of the following bodies: Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ariranga Pillay); Human Rights Committee (Zonke Majodina); Committee on the Rights of the Child (Jean Zermatten); Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Abdelhamid El-Jamri); Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Silvia Pimentel); Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Alexei Avtonomov); Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ronald Clive McCallum); Committee on Enforced Disappearance (Emmanuel Decaux); and Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Malcolm Evans). In addition, the Committee against Torture was represented by its Vice-Chair (Felice Gaer).

3. Ibrahim Salama, Director of the Human Rights Treaties Division of OHCHR, opened the meeting. He welcomed Mr. Decaux and Mr. Alexei Avtonomov, the new Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, to the meeting. With regard to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the strengthening of the human rights treaty bodies (A/66/860), Mr. Salama stated that this was a decisive moment for the bodies, as it was for OHCHR. In that regard, he recalled that in her message the High Commissioner had urged participants to consider the issues raised in the report in a strategic manner when they discussed the important issue of the future of the treaty body system. He also expressed the hope that the Chairs would endorse their guidelines on the independence and impartiality of treaty body members during their meeting. Musa Gassama, OHCHR Regional Representative for East Africa, thanked the Chairs for having chosen Addis Ababa as the venue for their twenty-fourth meeting. He recalled the role of the Regional Office in advocating for a rights-based approach to all activities relating to governance, development and humanitarian issues as well as to peace and security, and in supporting Governments, national human rights institutions and civil society in their efforts to realize human rights. Mr. Gassama indicated that, in addition to the 10-year plan for capacity-building programme with the African Union signed in 2006 between the Chair of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/61/630, annex), a memorandum of understanding between OHCHR and the African Union

Commission had been signed in 2010 which had fostered cooperation and dialogue between the Office and the African Union. It had also led to an increased focus on the relationship between regional human rights mechanisms and the international human rights system, as would also be the case during the present meeting of the Chairs.

4. Based on the principle of rotation, the Chair of the Committee on Migrant Workers, Mr. El-Jamri, was elected Chair-Rapporteur of the twenty-fourth meeting and the Vice-Chair of the Committee against Torture, Ms. Felice Gaer, was elected Vice-Chair. The Chairs adopted the agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2012/1) and the proposed programme of work.

5. Mr. McCallum, Chair of the twenty-third meeting, made a statement on the activities he had undertaken over the past year on behalf of the Chairs and, in closing, he encouraged them to adopt the guidelines on the independence and impartiality of treaty body members during the current meeting. In his view, independence of treaty body members was at the heart of their work and mandate and it deserved a strong commitment vis-à-vis all other actors of the system.

6. Following the discussion on the report of the High Commissioner, the Chairs held a videoconference with the two co-facilitators of the process on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system launched by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/254. In that context, the Chairs highlighted the fact that, although the Assembly process was intergovernmental in nature, the treaty body system was, by definition, a multi-stakeholder system wherein both States parties and treaty bodies had specific competencies under the respective treaties. The Chairs reiterated that they had a central role to play regarding the future of the treaty body system and as such, their presence during the deliberations of the open-ended intergovernmental process, referred to in paragraph 4 of the resolution, was essential. In this regard, they stressed that the treaty bodies, as "relevant United Nations bodies", should participate in the deliberations as resource persons and their confidence that States would make arrangements for their participation, as requested by the Chair of the twenty-third meeting in a letter dated 1 June 2012 addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the co-facilitators.

III. Enhancing the effectiveness of the treaty bodies: a coordinated approach to the work of the treaty bodies

A. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the strengthening of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies

7. At the beginning of the meeting, the Chairs noted that the report of the High Commissioner was the result of the almost three years of extensive consultation in which treaty body experts had played a key role. They emphasized their support for the process and noted with appreciation that it had involved all stakeholders. They also referred to the fact that the comprehensive Dublin II outcome document[1] of

[1] Available at: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/DublinII_Outcome_Document.pdf.

November 2011 had been signed by all of the Chairs and that it had subsequently been endorsed by a majority of the treaty bodies.

8. The Chairs expressed their appreciation to the High Commissioner for having produced a report which, in their view, very clearly summarized the consultation process and reformulated ideas and suggestions as concrete actions. The Chairs endorsed the systematic solutions presented in the report and reiterated their readiness and commitment to advance the process further.

9. The Chairs briefly discussed some of the overarching principles of the process to strengthen the treaty bodies and agreed that any change should bring about the improved implementation of the substantive obligations and enhance the level of protection afforded to rights holders by the treaty monitoring bodies. They also agreed that any change should intensify the scrutiny of the implementation of obligations provided by the treaty body system.

10. Reference was made to some of the main proposals in the report. The Chairs noted that the proposal for a comprehensive reporting calendar was based on the reporting obligations of States as parties to the various international human rights treaties, and they were of the view that the proposal would enhance the periodicity and transparency of the treaty body system and ensure full compliance with reporting obligations. In that regard, the Chairs referred to the experience of the universal periodic review, which had proven that States were able to meet their reporting obligations based on a fixed schedule. They further stressed that additional human, financial and technical resources would be required for the implementation of the calendar at the outset, but that it would ultimately reduce and simplify the reporting burden of States over the long term. At the same time, they highlighted that the current level of non-reporting by States parties should be seen as an issue of non-compliance with their existing treaty obligations, not as a cost-saving measure. They therefore called upon States to provide additional resources to ensure the effective implementation of the calendar.

11. In view of the number of proposals in the report, the Chairs noted that they would not be in a position to discuss each of them in detail during their current meeting. However, they expressed their support for proposals such as the simplified reporting procedure, the issue of page limitations relating to the reporting process and the use of modern technologies, such as webcasting and videoconferencing. Other proposals briefly referred to included the joint treaty body working group on communications, the need to ensure consistency and coherence in treaty body jurisprudence, the written follow-up procedures and the methodology to be applied vis-à-vis non-reporting States, including the issue of capacity-building and technical cooperation. In addition, they noted that the issue of the translation of treaty body documentation, including working documents, continued to pose a serious problem for the functioning of the system and that it might limit the participation of some treaty body members in the deliberations.

12. At the end of the meeting, the Chairs affirmed their commitment to promote the recommendations contained in the High Commissioner's report and discussed how to move the process forward. While noting that some of the proposals had already been fully or partially implemented by some committees, the Chairs recommended that each treaty body carefully review the recommendations addressed to the treaty bodies in the report and compare them with their current working methods in order to determine what steps were required for their

implementation. Such implementation should be undertaken in coordination with the other treaty bodies and each treaty body should keep the meeting of Chairs informed on a biannual basis of the progress made.

B. Guidelines on independence and impartiality of members of the human rights treaty bodies

13. At their twenty-third annual meeting, in 2011, the Chairs referred to articles 19 and 20 of the Poznan Statement on the Reforms of the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Body System and reiterated the recommendation that guarantees for independence, availability and competence should be strengthened in the context of the election and terms of appointment of treaty body members (A/66/175, para. 5). In that respect, they requested the Secretariat to prepare a draft working paper, including initial draft proposals, on enhancing and strengthening the expertise and independence of treaty body members. They agreed that such a working paper could be discussed between sessions by email and presented to them at their twenty-fourth meeting.

14. After consulting their respective committees in the period between sessions, and following an extensive and thorough discussion on the various elements of the draft guidelines, the Chairs endorsed the guidelines on independence and impartiality of the members of the human rights treaty bodies ("the Addis Ababa guidelines").

15. In addition, the Chairs strongly recommended that the guidelines be promptly adopted by the respective treaty bodies. inter alia, through inclusion, in an appropriate manner, in heir rules of procedure. The guidelines as endorsed are contained in annex I to the present document.

IV. Dialogue with the African human rights mechanisms, institutions and stakeholders

16. A dialogue between the Chairs of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and representatives of the African Union human rights mechanisms was convened on 27 and 28 June 2012 by the OHCHR East Africa Regional Office as part of the ongoing consultations between the international and regional human rights mechanisms. The dialogue was attended by the 10 Chairs or Vice-Chairs of the United Nations treaty bodies and high-level representatives of the African Union human rights mechanisms, including representatives of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Peer Review Mechanism, the East African Court of Justice and the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States. A number of representatives of United Nations agencies, international and regional governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations also participated.

17. Mr. Gassama opened the meeting. He highlighted that by adopting human rights instruments many African States had shown their willingness to promote and protect human rights. Nevertheless, the incorporation and implementation of those instruments in national law remained a challenge for the region, and closer cooperation and coordination between the international and the regional human

rights mechanisms could facilitate achieving those goals. Mr. Gassama referred to the numerous activities aimed at enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms undertaken by OHCHR and other institutions, notably a two-day meeting between the special procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council and the special procedures of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, held in January 2012, to explore ways of improving cooperation and coordination in promoting and protecting human rights in Africa. He recalled that the objectives of the present meeting were to: identify common challenges, opportunities, priorities and support needs of the United Nations treaty bodies and the African human rights treaty bodies, including efficient ways of implementing their respective recommendations; establish joint information-sharing processes; and establish a joint methodology for systematic follow-up to recommendations formulated by both human rights systems.

18. Salah Hammad of the Department of Political Affairs of the African Union Commission made an opening statement in which he expressed the view that the meeting would be instrumental in reaffirming the dedication and commitment of participants to a global vision for the promotion and protection of human rights as embodied in the African and international human rights instruments and emphasized that the protection and promotion of human rights are instrumental to sustainable development and an integral part of the core values of the African Union. Mr. Hammad also highlighted that the memorandum of understanding between the Commission and OHCHR would enable both institutions to explore ways of achieving better coordination in the field of human rights.

19. A DVD on the United Nations treaty body system was shown to participants, followed by short presentations by representatives of the African human rights mechanisms on their respective mandates.

A. Round-table discussion I on the complementarity between the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and the human rights mechanisms of the African system, including joint strategies for promoting implementation of their respective recommendations

20. The following persons participated in round-table discussion I: Med S. K. Kaggwa, member of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; Benyam Mezmur, Vice-Chair of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; and Ferdinand Katendeko of the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism, as well as representatives of United Nations agencies, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations.

21. Participants discussed the possibility of exploring future avenues for better collaboration and cooperation, including joint missions, press statements and training programmes, as well as exchanges of information and sharing of best practices. The institutional partnership between the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child was an example that provided a framework for common action. Concrete suggestions were made to enhance synergies between both systems, such as joint advocacy efforts to promote ratification of human rights treaties and optional protocols under both systems and timely reporting to the respective monitoring bodies in the context of joint awareness-raising events; the issuance of joint statements on matters of

common concern, including in the context of international or regional days with human rights themes; and the involvement of the African human rights mechanisms in the drafting of general comments on issues of common concern.

22. Participants also discussed the possibility that reports of States parties submitted to the United Nations treaty bodies might be used by African human rights mechanisms and that country files prepared by the secretariats of the treaty bodies for the review of the reports of States parties could be used by the African regional mechanisms, where appropriate.

23. The Chairs highlighted the need for both systems to exchange information and build on each other's competencies and outputs. For example, with regard to country visits, the treaty bodies could benefit from the findings of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Peer Review Mechanism. The recommendations of the treaty bodies in respect of specific countries could also complement the work of the African human rights mechanisms. Dissemination of the findings under both systems was deemed a priority.

24. Participants explored ways and means of enhancing the use by the United Nations treaty bodies of the regional instruments, policies and actions and their impact when reviewing the reports of States parties from the region, and vice versa, notably by cross-referencing each other's recommendations, including by using them as references or benchmarks, in their respective concluding observations and other outputs, where relevant. All participants highlighted the need for strengthened cooperation between the two systems to ensure mutual follow-up on the implementation of country-based recommendations, including through the sharing of good practices and the organization of joint workshops.

25. The crucial role of national human rights institutions and civil society organizations under both systems was acknowledged; their participation in the work of the United Nations treaty bodies and the African human rights mechanisms was equally encouraged.

B. Round-table discussion II on consideration of individual complaints by the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and regional and subregional human rights mechanisms

26. During this segment, Johnston Busingye, Principal Judge of the East African Court of Justice, Franca Ofor of the secretariat of the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States and Gerard Niyungeko, President of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, made presentations on their respective institutions. Among the questions discussed were: how to ensure that the jurisprudence of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and subregional courts was consistent with that of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies; how to identify examples of diverging jurisprudence; and how to share experiences.

27. The representatives of the subregional courts expressed their appreciation for having been invited to the meeting, for the first time. Participants stressed the small number of cases dealt with by the regional and subregional courts and the fact that challenges to the decisions of the courts by States on jurisdictional grounds,

hampered the efficiency of the courts. The importance of harmonizing jurisprudence between the United Nations treaty bodies and the African human rights mechanisms was also highlighted. Participants suggested that a forum be created for regional and international courts so that they could meet regularly to discuss topical issues, and highlighted the need for regular consultations and capacity-building, in particular for the newer subregional courts.

28. The discussions highlighted the need for United Nations treaty bodies, the Commission, the Court, the African Committee of Experts and subregional courts to examine their respective bodies of jurisprudence with a view to ensuring coherence and avoiding the fragmentation of international human rights law. To that effect, joint training activities and judicial colloquiums were also encouraged. The recommendations adopted during the joint meeting are contained in annex II to the present report.

V. Meeting with ministries of the Government of Ethiopia

29. The chairpersons met with the Ethiopian Ministers of Justice, Health, Education, Women, Children and Youth Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Labour and Social Affairs and Federal Affairs, as well as with the Director General of the International Organizations Affairs Directorate-General, and a representative of the International Legal Affairs Directorate-General. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views on interactions and cooperation between Ethiopia and the treaty bodies.

VI. Decisions and recommendations

30. At their twenty-fourth meeting, the Chairs of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies adopted the following recommendations:

Meetings of chairpersons held in the different regions

31. The Chairs welcomed the opportunity to meet with African human rights mechanisms and institutions in Addis Ababa. They reiterated their recommendation that the meeting of the Chairs should be held annually, and every other year in a different region, in order to make the human rights treaty bodies more accessible to all stakeholders involved in the implementation process and to raise awareness of their work by strengthening linkages and synergies between international and regional human rights mechanisms and institutions.

Report of the High Commissioner on treaty body strengthening

32. The Chairs welcomed the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and endorsed the vision contained in the report. The Chairs reiterated some of the overarching principles, including that any change should bring about better implementation of substantive obligations and enhance the level of protection afforded to rights holders by the current treaty monitoring bodies, and that any change should intensify the scrutiny of implementation of obligations as provided by the treaty body system. To that effect, the Chairs adopted the following recommendations:

(a) The meeting expressed its support for the valuable proposals contained in the report, particularly the proposals for a comprehensive reporting calendar ensuring reporting compliance with treaty obligations, a simplified reporting procedure, page limitations relating to the reporting process and the use of modern technologies such as webcasting and videoconferencing. The Chairs affirmed their commitment to promote the recommendations contained in the report;

(b) The Chairs reiterated that the proposal for a comprehensive reporting calendar was based on the reporting obligations of States parties to the various international human rights treaties. While noting that the additional financial resources were those originally foreseen under the respective treaties to ensure full compliance with reporting obligations, the Chairs called upon States to provide such resources with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the calendar;

(c) The Chairs recommended that each treaty body should carefully review the recommendations addressed to the treaty bodies in the report and compare them with their current working methods in order to determine what steps were required for the implementation of the recommendations. The Chairs stressed that such implementation should be undertaken in coordination with the other treaty bodies and recommended that each treaty body should keep the meeting of Chairs informed on a biannual basis about the progress made. The Chairs also recommended that the Secretariat produce and regularly update an implementation report in that respect for consideration by the meeting of Chairs in order to review progress and full implementation, bearing in mind that the strengthening process was by definition a continuing one. To that effect, the meeting decided to include the issue of treaty body strengthening and, in particular, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the High Commissioner's report on the agenda of their next meeting.

Intergovernmental process on treaty body strengthening

33. The Chairs stressed that although the process on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system as launched by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/254 was intergovernmental in nature, the treaty body system was by definition a multi-stakeholder system wherein both States parties and treaty bodies had specific competencies under the respective treaties. In that context, the Chairs reiterated that they had a central role to play regarding the future of the treaty body system and, as such, their presence during the deliberations of the open-ended intergovernmental process referred to in paragraph 4 of the resolution was essential. They stressed that the treaty bodies, as "relevant United Nations bodies", should participate in the deliberations as resource persons and were confident that States would make such arrangements. By engaging treaty bodies in that way, the intergovernmental process would be in keeping with the spirit of treaty law as well as the resolution. It would also help ensure a sustainable outcome through the engagement of all relevant actors.

Enhancing the meetings of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies

34. The Chairs reaffirmed their previously recognized role during the period between sessions in facilitating representation and coordination of common activities such as consideration and adoption of joint statements, while noting that the autonomy and specificity of the treaty bodies must be respected. The Chairs also reiterated the recommendation that they should adopt measures on those working

methods and procedural matters which were common across the treaty body system and had previously been discussed within each committee, and that such measures would be implemented by all the treaty bodies unless a committee subsequently dissociated itself from them.

Independence of experts

35. The Chairs reaffirmed the solemn statement made at the eighth meeting of Chairs in 1997 (A/52/507, paras. 67-68) and reiterated at the seventh and ninth inter-committee meetings in 2008 and 2009, respectively (A/63/280, annex, para. 42 (m) and A/64/276, annex II, para. 46 (j)), about the necessity of safeguarding the independence of treaty body experts. In particular, the Chairs reiterated the recommendation that States parties to human rights treaties should refrain from nominating or electing persons to the treaty bodies who perform political functions or who occupy positions which are not readily reconcilable with the obligations of independent experts under the given treaty.

Guidelines on independence and impartiality of treaty body members

36. The Chairs endorsed the guidelines on the independence and impartiality of treaty body members ("the Addis Ababa guidelines").

Dialogue with the African human rights mechanisms, institutions and stakeholders

37. The Chairs expressed appreciation for the fruitful dialogue held with the African human rights mechanisms, institutions and stakeholders in Addis Ababa and encouraged each treaty body to give appropriate attention to the joint recommendations stemming from the dialogue with a view to strengthening its cooperation with those regional actors.

Register of interests

38. The Chairs recommended that each treaty body consider the possibility and feasibility of developing a register of interests and that the issue be on the agenda of the next meeting.

Agenda for the twenty-fifth meeting of the Chairs

39. The Chairs decided that their next meeting would focus on: the issue of strengthening the treaty bodies and, in particular, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the High Commissioner's report; the participation of national human rights institutions in the work of the treaty bodies; and the possibility and feasibility of developing a register of interests for each treaty body.

Annex I

Guidelines on the independence and impartiality of members of the human rights treaty bodies ("the Addis Ababa guidelines")

I. Preamble

Recognizing the importance of the human rights treaties in ensuring the independence and impartiality of the treaty body members, and stressing the common will of the Chairs at their twenty-fourth meeting, convened in Addis Ababa in June 2012, to clarify and reinforce the treaty body provisions in this regard,

Recalling that the Secretary-General has affirmed that the United Nations human rights treaty body system is one of the greatest achievements in the history of the global struggle for human rights and that these bodies stand at the heart of the international human rights protection system,

Noting that the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the strengthening of the United Nations human rights treaty body system (A/66/860), which is the outcome of extensive consultations with all stakeholders, underlined the powers of the treaty bodies to decide on their own working methods and rules of procedure and to guarantee their independence as defined in the respective treaties,

Noting with appreciation that the General Assembly has also recognized the important, valuable and unique role and contribution of each of the human rights treaty bodies to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the right and statutory competence of each treaty body to adopt its own rules of procedure,

1. The Chairs of the United Nations treaty bodies, at their twenty-fourth meeting, following their decision at the twenty-third meeting in 2011 and after consulting their respective committees, discussed and endorsed guidelines on the independence and impartiality of treaty body members ("the Addis Ababa guidelines"), which they strongly recommend for prompt adoption by the respective treaty bodies, inter alia through inclusion, in an appropriate manner, in their rules of procedure.

II. General principles

2. The independence and impartiality of members of the human rights treaty bodies is essential for the performance of their duties and responsibilities and requires that they serve in their personal capacity. Treaty body members shall not only be independent and impartial, but shall also be seen by a reasonable observer to be so.

3. Real or perceived conflicts of interest and challenges to the requirements of independence and impartiality may be generated by many factors, such as a member's nationality, place of residence, current and past employment, membership of or affiliation with an organization, or family and social relations. In addition,

conflicts of interest may also arise in relation to the interest of a State of which a member is a national or resident. Consequently, a treaty body member shall not be considered to have a real or perceived conflict of interest as a consequence of his or her race, ethnicity, religion, gender, disability, colour, descent or any other basis for discrimination as defined in the core international human rights treaties.

4. Treaty body members commit themselves to abide by the principles of independence and impartiality when making their solemn declaration under the relevant treaty.

5. The principle of independence requires that members not be removable during their term of office, except to the extent that the treaty in question so provides. They may not be subject to direction or influence of any kind, or to pressure from the State of their nationality or any other State or its agencies, and they shall neither seek nor accept instructions from anyone concerning the performance of their duties. Consequently, members are accountable only to their own conscience and the relevant treaty body and not to their State or any other State.

6. Considering that within each treaty body, members are nationals of only a limited number of States parties, it is important that the election of one of its nationals to a given treaty body shall not result in, or be thought to result in, more favourable treatment for the State or States, as the case may be, of which the member is a national. In this regard, members holding multiple nationalities shall inform, on their own initiative, the chairperson of the relevant treaty body and its secretariat accordingly. Members holding multiple nationalities shall not participate in the consideration of reports, individual complaints, or take part in visits or inquiries relating to any of the States of which she or he is a national.

7. All members shall avoid any action in relation to the work of their treaty body which might lead to or might be seen by a reasonable observer to lead to bias against States. In particular, members shall avoid any action which might give the impression that their own or any given State was receiving treatment which was more favourable or less favourable than that accorded to other States.

III. Application of the general principles

A. Participation in consideration of State party reports and other report-related procedures

8. A member shall not participate or influence in any way the consideration of a State party report by the treaty body, or by any of its subsidiary bodies, if he or she may be seen by a reasonable observer to have a conflict of interest with respect to that State party. The same principle shall apply to any other treaty body procedure, such as follow-up, early warning or urgent action, which is not specifically mentioned in these guidelines.

9. In case of a real or perceived conflict of interest with respect to a State party, a member:

(a) Shall not participate or influence in any way the preparation, course or outcome of dialogues, discussions or any other public meetings of the treaty body, but may be present as an observer;

(b) Shall not be present during any non-public consultations, briefings or meetings with a single country focus of his or her treaty body with other entities or partners, such as United Nations entities, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations. However, the member may receive the relevant documentation;

(c) Shall not be present during discussions, deliberations or any other non-public meetings of his or her treaty body, such as for the preparation, drafting, discussion and adoption of concluding observations or any other related treaty body documents.

B. Participation in the consideration of communications

10. A member shall not participate in, be present during, or influence in any way the examination of a communication, either at the admissibility or the merits stage, if:

(a) The member is a national of the State whose acts are impugned by the communication or has any personal or professional conflict of interest in the case, or if any other real or perceived conflict of interest is present;

(b) The member has participated in any capacity, other than as a member of his or her treaty body, in the making of any decision on the case covered by the communication.

C. Participation in country visits and inquiries

11. A member shall not participate in the preparation or conduct of or follow-up to a country visit or inquiry or in the consideration of ensuing reports if any real or perceived conflict of interest is present.

D. Relationship with States

12. The independence and impartiality of treaty body members is compromised by the political nature of their affiliation with the executive branch of the State. Members of treaty bodies shall consequently avoid functions or activities which are, or are seen by a reasonable observer to be, incompatible with the obligations and responsibilities of independent experts under the relevant treaties.

13. When acting as a consultant or as counsel for any State in connection with the process of reporting to the treaty body on which they serve or in any other matter that might come up for consideration before his or her treaty body, treaty body members shall take all necessary measures to ensure that they do not have, and are not seen by a reasonable observer as having, a conflict of interest.

E. Other situations which might entail a situation of a possible conflict of interest

14. Individuals holding or assuming decision-making positions in any organization or entity which may give rise to a real or perceived conflict of interest with the

responsibilities inherent in the mandate as a member of a treaty body shall, whenever so required, not undertake any functions or activities that may appear not to be readily reconcilable with the perception of independence and impartiality. Such organizations or entities may include private corporations or entities, civil society organizations, academic institutions or State-related organizations.

F. Participation in other human rights activities

15. When treaty body members participate in other human rights activities of intergovernmental organizations, such as panels, training courses and seminars, they shall make it clear that the views they are expressing are their own and not those of the treaty body in question unless the members have been expressly mandated by the latter. The same applies to meetings organized by States, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions.

G. Accountability

16. Observance of the above guidelines falls first and foremost within the individual responsibility of each treaty body member and his or her own conscience. If for any reason a member considers that he or she is facing a potential conflict of interest, he or she shall promptly inform the chairperson of the treaty body concerned. Furthermore, if and when necessary, it is the duty of the chairperson of the relevant treaty body to remind individual members of the content of these guidelines if the situation so requires. Ultimately, the relevant committee as a whole shall take any measures deemed necessary to safeguard the requirements of independence and impartiality of its members.

Annex II

Dialogue between the Chairs of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and the African human rights mechanisms with regard to the State party reporting process and individual communications

Recommendations for strengthening cooperation between these two human rights systems as well as with stakeholders

The participants at the meeting took note of General Assembly resolution 60/1, entitled "2005 World Summit Outcome", in which Member States agreed to the development and implementation of a 10-year plan for capacity-building with the African Union, and the declaration entitled "Enhancing United Nations-African Union cooperation: framework for the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union" (A/61/630, annex), signed on 16 November 2006 by the Chair of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Human Rights Council resolutions 12/15 and 18/14, which reaffirm that regional arrangements play an important role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards as contained in international human rights instruments; as well as the memorandum of understanding between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the African Union Commission aimed at further cooperation between the two entities.

The participants highlighted the need to recognize the complementarity between the United Nations human rights treaty body system and the African human rights mechanisms in the promotion and protection of human rights standards, especially with regard to implementation at the national level. The participants agreed on the following recommendations to enhance the collaboration between the United Nations treaty bodies and the African mechanisms in respect of exchange of information and awareness-raising, consideration of States parties' reports and individual communications, and promotion of the implementation of treaties:

General recommendations

1. Regular meetings and consultation between the United Nations treaty bodies and the African human rights mechanisms, including through the use of modern technologies as well as through the attendance of representatives of the African mechanisms at the annual meetings of the chairpersons of the treaty bodies and treaty body sessions and the attendance of treaty body members at the sessions of the African Commission as well as at relevant meetings of the other African mechanisms, including the regular meetings of the regional and subregional courts and other institutions;

2. Increased cooperation in the form of regular exchanges and possible joint meetings between mechanisms of both systems with a similar mandate, such as the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child; the Working Group on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa and the

United Nations Committee against Torture and Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Working Group on the Rights of Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities in Africa and the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

3. Participation of representatives of the African human rights mechanisms at events organized or convened by the United Nations treaty bodies, and vice versa. Similarly, participation in thematic discussions, including in the context of drafting of general comments/recommendations;

4. Organization of joint awareness-raising events, including on issues of common concern, as well as joint advocacy efforts to promote ratification of human rights treaties and optional protocols under both systems and timely reporting to the respective monitoring bodies;

5. Regular and systematic exchange of relevant information between the United Nations treaty bodies and the African mechanisms in order to identify areas in which the human rights mechanisms of both systems can complement one another. Broad dissemination of existing information tools, such as the regular updates and newsletters on the outputs and activities of the United Nations treaty bodies, the reports on jurisprudence produced by both systems and the visual directory of the African Commission;

6. Issuance of joint statements on issues of common concern, including in the context of international or regional days with human rights themes;

7. Joint training activities in order to increase the awareness and build the capacity of stakeholders under both systems. Promotion of greater use of the Universal Human Rights Index or similar web-based tools and DVDs in order to further increase the availability and accessibility of information produced by the United Nations treaty body system;

8. Appointment of focal points within each of the international and regional mechanisms to maintain regular interaction and cooperation with the other system;

9. Regular training of staff on the various international and regional mechanisms, as well as staff exchanges between the two systems to be pursued. Exchange of lists of secretariat staffing teams providing substantive support to the United Nations treaty bodies and the African human rights mechanisms, as well as lists of geographical focal points and focal points for regional mechanisms within the Human Rights Treaties Division of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other information material to facilitate desk-to-desk exchanges and coordination;

Recommendations pertaining to the reporting procedure

10. Mutual exchange well in advance of the scheduling of sessions by the United Nations treaty bodies and the African human rights mechanisms with a reporting procedure, as well as of the list of countries under consideration;

11. Systematic exchanges between country focal points and country rapporteurs of both systems, including sharing of the respective concluding observations, country-based recommendations and the status of implementation, if available, as background information prior to the consideration of a country;

12. Enhanced use by the United Nations treaty bodies of the regional instruments, policies and actions and their impact when reviewing the reports of States parties from the region, and vice versa. This includes cross-referencing each other's recommendations, including as reference points or benchmarks, in their respective concluding observations and other outputs, where deemed relevant;

13. Strengthened cooperation between the two systems to ensure mutual follow-up on the implementation of country-based recommendations, including through sharing of good practices and the organization of joint workshops on follow-up;

Recommendations pertaining to individual communications

14. Cooperation between, on the one hand, the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and, on the other hand, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and subregional courts on matters related to the individual complaint mechanisms, including issues related to jurisprudence, procedure, methods of work and implementation of their respective decisions. To that effect, encounters between treaty body members, members of the Commission and the African Committee of Experts, as well as the judges of the African Court and subregional courts should be envisaged;

15. Regular contacts at the level of the secretariats of the United Nations treaty bodies, the Commission, the Court, the African Committee of Experts as well as subregional courts in order to exchange information and establish permanent channels of communication on issues of procedure, jurisprudence and methods of work;

16. Efforts by the United Nations treaty bodies, the Commission, the Court, the African Committee of Experts and subregional courts to take into consideration and reference their respective jurisprudence with a view to coherence and avoiding the fragmentation of international human rights law;

17. Engagement in joint training activities and judicial colloquiums addressed to national judicial and prosecutorial authorities and members of the legal profession, so as to disseminate the international and regional mechanisms, facilitate their use, strengthen judicial capacities and enhance the impact of their respective jurisprudence;

Recommendations pertaining to other stakeholders

18. Strengthening of the cooperation of United Nations entities, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, with the regional and international human rights mechanisms;

19. Encouragement of national human rights institutions to liaise with the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions and the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in order to ensure their active and effective participation in the United Nations treaty bodies and the African mechanisms;

20. Encouragement of grass-roots civil society organizations to liaise with regional and international civil society networks, including through the forum for the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGO Forum) at the sessions of the

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, in order to ensure their active and effective participation under both systems;

21. Encouragement of national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, other human rights mechanisms and any partner of both systems to promote enhanced cooperation between the two systems;

Recommendations pertaining to the implementation of these recommendations

22. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in consultation with United Nations organizations and bodies, the African Union Commission and other stakeholders, to support and coordinate the implementation of the outcome of the present dialogue through the use of available resources.

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 24 (b) of the provisional agenda*
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: industrial development cooperation

Industrial development cooperation

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General hereby transmits the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/175 of 20 December 2010.

* A/67/150.

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Report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Summary

In the present report, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/175 of 20 December 2010, the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) reviews recent trends in industrial development, including manufacturing growth in developing countries and regions and its relationship to economic growth and development. The report also covers emerging challenges which have an impact upon industrial development and which should be addressed through international industrial cooperation, including growth and jobs; resource efficiency, energy poverty and climate change; shifting demographics; knowledge creation and transfer; and growing inequalities.

In addition, the report explores the role of industrial development in the context of the development agenda beyond 2015, making clear recommendations for action in that regard. Furthermore, the report describes the role of UNIDO, as the specialized agency of the United Nations mandated to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development and international industrial cooperation.

I. Industrial development in review

A. Introduction

1. Since the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000) and the creation of the Millennium Development Goals, millions have been lifted out of poverty. The proportion of the world's population living on less than $1.25 a day fell from 42 per cent in 1990 (the baseline year for Millennium Development Goal targets and indicators) to 25 per cent in 2005, and is projected to fall to 14 per cent by 2015.[1] This impressive success in the area of income poverty is largely due to the increased industrialization and growth of related economic activities in a range of developing countries, especially China. However, progress towards reaching the full range of Goals, which did not prioritize economic growth as a means of achieving development objectives, remains uneven. For example, the absolute number of poor people rose in South Asia and in sub-Saharan Africa between 1990 and 2005.[2]

2. One remarkable change in the past two decades has been the shift in location of the world's poor, from low-income countries to middle-income countries. It is estimated that in 1990 over 90 per cent of the world's poor people lived in low-income countries, while there is evidence that today almost three quarters of the world's poor live in middle-income countries.[3] At the same time, the ongoing global financial and economic crises, the food and energy crises, and the more recent European sovereign debt crisis have had a negative effect on world economic growth and continue to pose challenges to development efforts. Recession in many industrialized countries has led to pressure on global official development assistance (ODA) budgets, for which total spending declined in 2011 for the first time since 1997. However, middle-income countries are rapidly increasing their development cooperation. According to some estimates, South-South cooperation already accounts for about $15 billion in development cooperation each year and could provide over $50 billion by 2025.[4] Some analyses of South-South cooperation spending indicate a firmer emphasis on industrial and economic activity generally, compared to the tendency of traditional donors to fund the social, humanitarian and governance sectors.[5] Although it remains to be seen how the new Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation will operate in practice, the fact that such key donors as Brazil, China and India, non-members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), have joined with their traditional counterparts

[1] World Bank, *Global Monitoring Report 2011: Improving the Odds of Achieving the MDGs* (Washington, D.C., 2011).

[2] S. Chen and M. Ravallion, "An update to the World Bank's estimates of consumption poverty in the developing world", Briefing note (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2012).

[3] United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, "Realizing the future we want for all: report to the Secretary-General" (New York, United Nations, 2012).

[4] H. Kharas and A. Rogerson, *Horizon 2025: Creative Destruction in the Aid Industry* (London, Overseas Development Institute, 2012).

[5] J. Turner and others, "Changing the game for Africa's infrastructure: what role does South-South cooperation play in addressing Africa's infrastructure gap and under what terms?", paper presented at the Fourth European Conference on African Studies, Uppsala, Sweden, June 2011. Available from bit.ly/OwJIrd.

may herald a new era for South-South cooperation for development.[6] The Partnership's embrace of the private sector also highlights the relatively small size of ODA as a subset of all global financial flows.

3. This shift in the locus of poverty and the growing complexity of development cooperation networks has given rise to fundamental questions about the optimal role of the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other development partners in promoting development in developing countries beyond the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015. The present report elaborates upon that issue in the specific context of industrial development cooperation and arrives at conclusions and recommendations for action in that regard.

4. Central to the present report, as in most forward-looking analyses or studies on global development, is sustainable development. It is almost axiomatic to say that the ongoing financial and economic crises have been aggravated by negative environmental trends, of which climate change has the most critical consequences. Nevertheless, despite the fact that the concept of sustainable development with its economic, environmental and social pillars was first articulated in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) in 1987, its operationalization as a development paradigm has proven difficult. Indeed, in the past two decades there has emerged an unhelpful dichotomy of global goals for human development on the one hand and various processes concerning environmental issues on the other. Although Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals is "to ensure environmental sustainability", that framework did not successfully merge the two streams. In the light of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012 (Rio+20), at which Member States agreed to a process to draw up a set of sustainable development goals, the opportunity to do so has now arisen. In the Conference outcome document, "The future we want", Member States recognized that the sustainable development goal process needed to be coordinated and coherent with the processes to consider the post-2015 development agenda.[7]

5. The present report should be viewed as an input to both processes. In that connection, the report also describes the response of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as the specialized agency of the United Nations system mandated to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development and international industrial cooperation.

B. Recent trends in industrial development

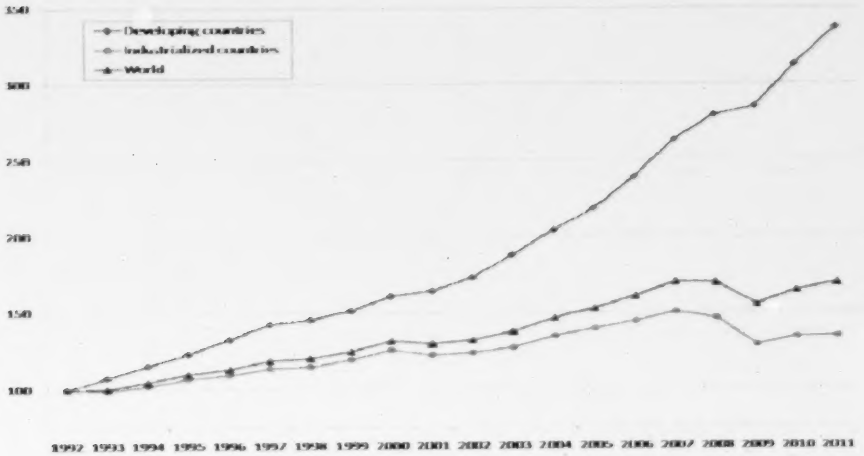
6. The reduction in poverty levels witnessed over the past two decades is mirrored by the increasing industrialization of developing countries. Following a period of remarkable growth, world manufacturing value added (MVA) reached a peak of $9.8 trillion in 2008, but fell in 2009 as a result of the global financial and

[6] See the list of countries, territories and organizations that have declared their support for the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, adopted by the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, Korea, December 2011. Available from http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/images/stories/Busan_Partnership_endorsements.pdf.

[7] See General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex, para. 249.

economic crises. Industrialized countries were hit the hardest, with manufacturing output decreasing by 12.4 per cent in real terms in 2009 (see figure I).[8]

Figure I
Growth trends in world MVA, 1992-2011
(Constant 2000 United States dollars; 1992 = 100)

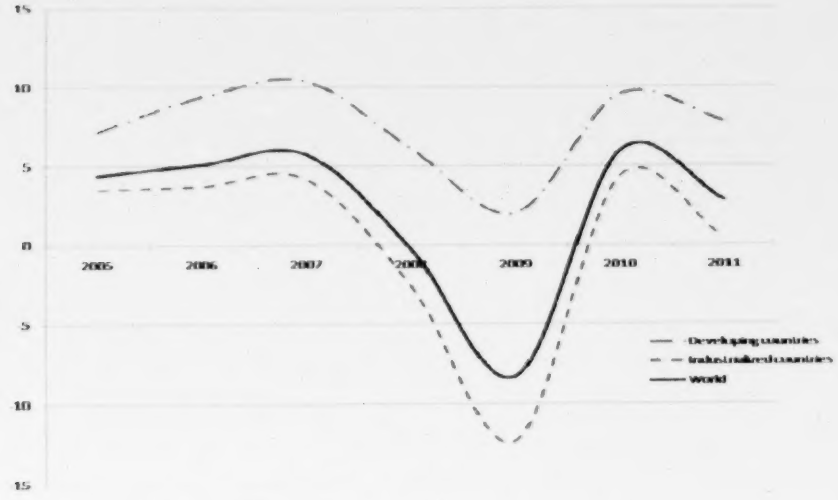


Source: UNIDO statistical database.

7. World manufacturing growth showed initial signs of recovery in 2010. However, this recovery stalled in 2011, due in particular to increasing financial instability in European countries. Global manufacturing value added still grew by 5.1 per cent in 2011, with much of that growth emanating from developing countries. As a group, developing countries saw their MVA grow by 8.4 per cent in that year, compared to growth of 3.2 per cent in industrialized countries (see figure II).

[8] Unless otherwise stated, all data provided in section I.B have been obtained from UNIDO statistical databases or UNIDO statistical products, including the *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics* (Cheltenham, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2012).

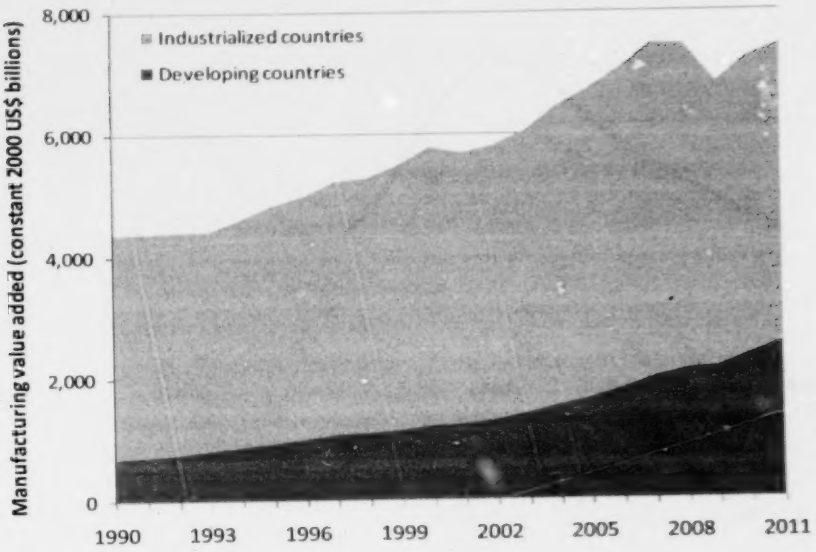
Figure II
Annual growth of world manufacturing value added, 2005-2011
(Constant 2000 United States dollars)



Source: UNIDO statistical database.

8. Figure III shows the relative resilience of manufacturing in developing countries, which has so far shielded many people from the effects of the financial and economic crises, including the recently observed drop in ODA. Developing countries now account for 34 per cent of world MVA, the highest observed to date. There are three main factors explaining why these countries have increased their MVA share and generally maintained economic growth rates so far. First, manufacturers in industrialized countries have tended to outsource production activities to developing countries, resulting in the physical transfer of plants and production from industrialized to developing countries. Second, industrialized economies have shifted towards the provision of services, which have generally proven more susceptible to the effects of the financial and economic crises. Third, developing countries are less dependent on the financial sector, which accounts for up to 30 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in some industrialized countries. In developing countries, the financial sector occupies a much smaller share and generally plays a supporting role in the economy. Therefore, the ongoing financial crisis has tended to have a more severe impact on industrialized countries while having a milder effect on the economies of developing countries.

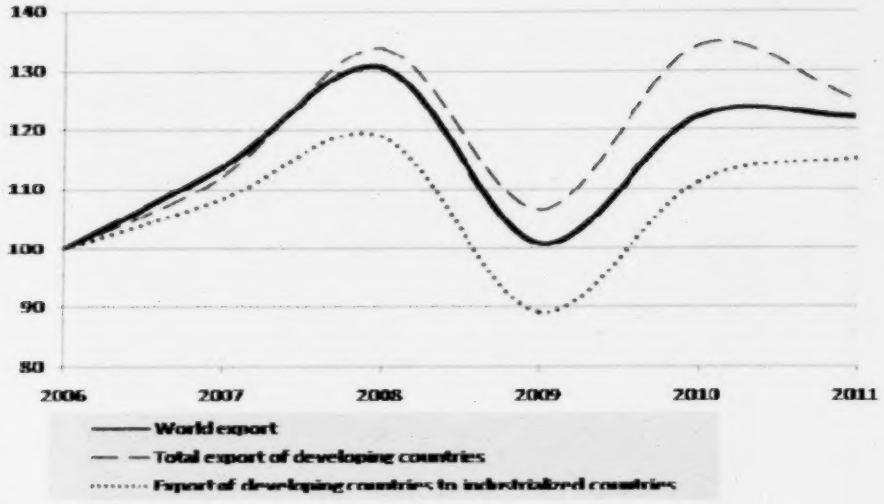
Figure III
Manufacturing value added, 1990-2011
(Constant 2000 United States dollars)



Source: UNIDO statistical database.

9. However, evidence is now growing that the drop in demand for consumer goods in external markets is making the outlook more uncertain for developing countries. While developing countries in general have maintained positive growth trends throughout the financial and economic crises, export levels fell by almost one fifth in 2009. Exports of such basic commodities as food and beverages were affected only slightly, but exports of industrial materials, machinery and equipment suffered a sharper drop. The change in world export levels and in the export levels of developing countries is depicted in figure IV.

Figure IV
Change in world export levels, 2006-2011
(Constant 2000 United States dollars; 2006 = 100)

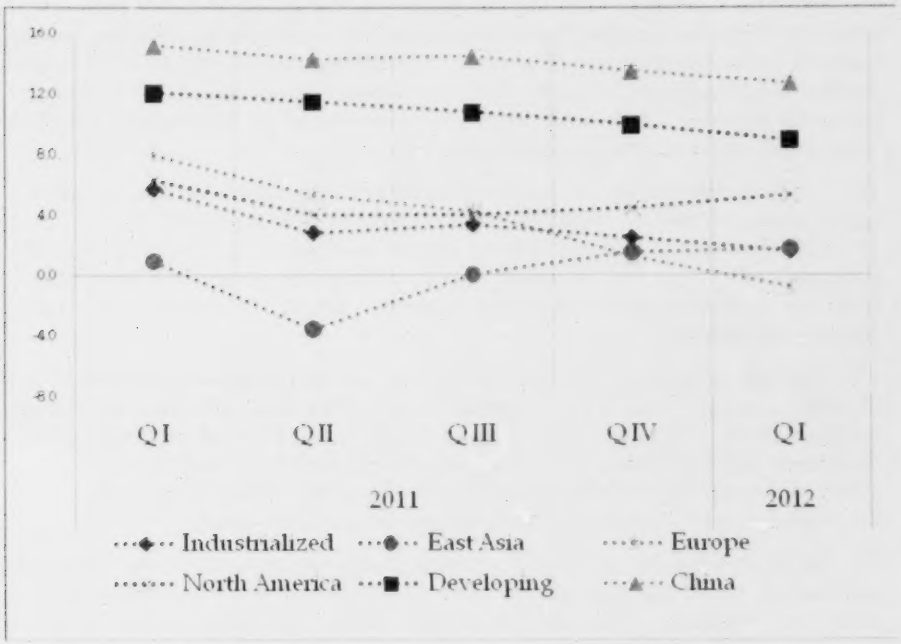


Source: UNIDO statistical database.

10. Figure V demonstrates how different dynamics hold sway in different groups of countries. For both the United States of America and Japan, manufacturing has been the key source of economic growth and recovery from the financial crisis, despite the setback suffered by Japan as a result of the earthquake of March 2011. In Europe, however, the latest figures indicate that MVA has fallen in nearly all major economies of the eurozone except Germany, where it grew by 2 per cent in the first quarter of 2012. Meanwhile, the persistence of financial instability in the eurozone has led to spillover effects on industrial growth in several European countries. Many national Governments have adopted policies and initiatives intended to bring fiscal consolidation. Loss of consumer demand and a subsequent decline in production are evident. Several European Governments are now considering modifying the focus on fiscal consolidation by using industrial policy as part of a strategy towards economic growth.

11. The quarterly production indices in figure V suggest that since the beginning of 2011, the growth rate of MVA has gradually been declining in developing countries as well, especially in China. That decline correlates with the above-mentioned drop in export levels (see para. 9; fig. IV). The current slowdown of MVA in developing countries may continue until the economic and financial conditions in Europe have improved, or until sufficiently strong levels of demand are reached in domestic or "South-South" markets.

Figure V
Quarterly growth trends of major country groups, 2011 and first quarter of 2012
(Percentage growth compared to same period of previous year)



Source: UNIDO statistical database.

12. The East Asia and the Pacific region accounts for more than three quarters of MVA in developing countries, or $1,929 billion in 2011, and is thus the largest manufacturing region by far. China accounts for much of this MVA (see para. 13). In contrast, MVA for sub-Saharan Africa remains very low, accounting for only 1 per cent of developing country MVA. However, as a group, low-income countries have been gaining share in global manufacturing, led by growth in Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. Nevertheless, the low-income countries' share of 1.4 per cent remains small compared to that of the middle-income countries, which account for 25.1 per cent of global manufacturing (excluding China).

13. There also continues to be great variance within and across regions. China and India have seen the largest surge in terms of share of MVA in the last two decades, with China's share of developing country MVA increasing from 16.9 per cent in 1990 to 48.3 per cent today. With a global share of 16.5 per cent of MVA in 2011, China now ranks as the second largest manufacturer after the United States (with 23.5 per cent). India, with an economy focused more on services, has increased its global share of MVA to 2.2 per cent. China and India, together with Brazil, the Russian Federation and South Africa, form the so-called "BRICS" group of leading emerging economies. According to UNIDO statistics, these five countries produced more than one fifth of global MVA in 2011, and the group's annual growth rate of MVA has averaged 8.6 per cent over the past decade.

C. Conclusions on recent trends in industrial development

14. The global financial and economic crises have led to considerable challenges for the world economy, including the manufacturing sector. Recent trends reveal relatively high but gradually declining growth in developing countries, steady recovery in the industrialized countries of North America and East Asia, but fragile conditions in European countries owing to prolonged financial instability. Reduced consumer spending and business investment exacerbated the manufacturing decline in industrialized countries, particularly in 2009.

15. As demonstrated by the Asian region in particular, manufacturing remains a major source of overall economic growth for developing countries. Over the past 15 years, the share of MVA in GDP in developing countries exceeded 20 per cent, compared with 15 per cent in industrialized countries. However, the overall growth trend for developing countries masks disparities between the various developing regions and countries.

16. Manufacturing in developing countries has also undergone important structural changes in recent years. Apart from traditional processing industries, developing countries have maintained high growth in the production of chemical goods, machinery and equipment, electric and electronic appliances and motor vehicles. Those developments have significantly improved the industrial performance of developing countries in terms of productivity and competitiveness.

17. Without a doubt, a healthy manufacturing sector and strong industrial performance contribute significantly to economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. The question of how those clear benefits can be more equitably shared across countries and regions in a sustainable manner will be the central issue for industrial development cooperation in the years to come, and raises a number of related issues such as access to energy, resource productivity and capacity to produce goods and compete in markets. Success will depend on the degree to which industrial development is reintegrated into the mainstream of multilateral development cooperation, with an emphasis on achieving patterns of industrial production consistent with the achievement of economically competitive, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable development.

II. Industry and the development agenda beyond 2015

A. Inclusive and sustainable industrial development

18. The concept of industrial development was one of the first aspects of global development to be addressed by the United Nations system. Following discussions in the Economic and Social Council on productivity in industry in the early 1950s, the United Nations initiated a programme of work on industrialization, and an industry section was established within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Those steps eventually led to the establishment of UNIDO in 1966 as an autonomous organization within the United Nations, and in 1985 as a specialized agency.

19. Nevertheless, the definition of, and approach taken to, the role of industry in development has not always been straightforward. At times — especially following the near-universal adoption of the "Washington Consensus" on economic policy in

the early 1990s — industrial development was deemed by some to be outside the mainstream of development thinking. In part, that notion has been a matter of semantics rather than substance. Even as the validity of industrial development was being questioned, the model of sustainable development adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, contained at its core a vision of increasing industrial productivity in a way that safeguards the environment for future generations.

20. Industrial development has proven to be the key factor in creating wealth to lift people out of poverty. This has been the experience of successive countries and regions, from Europe to North America to East Asia. Industrial development also remains a precondition for long-term sustainable economic growth and social advancement. It plays a leading role in encouraging technological innovation; increasing productivity; promoting entrepreneurship; generating employment and income; and creating sectoral linkages, such as those with agriculture and the services sector. Industry tends to provide more stable and higher-quality jobs, often reducing the inequality gap in developing countries.[9] Through linkages with the global economy, MVA growth also plays a critical role in increasing export earnings.

21. However, current systems of production and consumption are causing rapid resource depletion, pollution, degradation of ecosystems and the threat of climate change, particularly affecting poor communities in developing countries. The need to meet the requirements of the growing world population will further increase pressure on agricultural production and resource availability. It is therefore critical to move towards integrating industry, food, water and energy issues so that present and future generations can realize their right to development.

22. The corollary of the circumstances outlined above is that industry should be incorporated more fully into future development frameworks. The former Chief Economist of the World Bank, Justin Lin, has argued that the global age of industrialization in the developing world has just begun,[10] largely due to the potential for developing countries to benefit from available technologies and the increasing relocation of labour-intensive industries to lower-wage, low-income countries.

23. With hindsight, one of the weaknesses of the agenda of the Millennium Development Goals was the limitation of development priorities to the social sectors only. It is arguable that by de-emphasizing other sectors, the Goals had the effect of reducing the importance that development partners attached to ODA policies and strategies in support of infrastructure, agriculture and industrial development, with a possibly detrimental effect on growth and job creation, and on poverty reduction in the long term.[11] As suggested in section I of the present report (see para. 4), the Goals also missed the opportunity to place sustainability at the centre of approaches to development. Given the preceding wide range of challenges faced by development

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[9] D. Rodrik, "The manufacturing imperative" (Project Syndicate, August 2011). Available from http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/the-manufacturing-imperative.

[10] See J. Lin, *New Structural Economics: a Framework for Rethinking Development and Policy* (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2012). The author also points out that if only 1 per cent of China's production of apparel were shifted to lower-wage African countries, African production and exports of apparel would increase by 47 per cent.

[11] See Ha-Joon Chang, "*Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark: how development has disappeared from today's 'development' discourse", in *Towards New Developmentalism: Market as Means Rather than Master*, edited by S. Khan and J. Christiansen (New York, Routledge, 2011).

partners, it is now of the utmost importance that the post-2015 development agenda be based on all three dimensions of sustainable development — economic, environmental and social — and bring together all parts of the United Nations system to meet the new goals.

B. Challenges and opportunities for the post-2015 development agenda

24. The present section considers ongoing and emerging challenges and opportunities in industrial development cooperation that should be considered in the context of the post-2015 agenda.

Resource efficiency, energy poverty and climate change

25. Resource efficiency will play an increasingly important role in the context of global stability, security and development. Inefficient technologies and operating practices currently in use by many industries in developing countries will need to be replaced. Those issues are explicitly recognized in the outcome document of Rio+20, which calls for the establishment of facilitation mechanisms to promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (see General Assembly resolution 66/288, paras. 269-276). Appropriate strategies for increasing resource productivity thus need to be a priority beyond 2015.

26. Energy access is one of the most pressing of all the global challenges and is central to the three pillars of sustainable development. By its resolution 65/151 of 20 December 2010, the General Assembly declared 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, and in its resolution 66/206 invited Member States to use the Year as an opportunity to support the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative. In the initiative, the Secretary-General set out three interlinked and complementary global goals: (a) ensuring universal access to modern energy services; (b) doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and (c) doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. Those ambitious but achievable goals can be reached with the right mix of policy incentives, public finance and private capital. So far, over 50 countries are supporting the initiative. The Sustainable Energy for All initiative also includes a significant element of private sector partnership, with more than 100 commitments by private enterprises, valued at over $50 billion. Member States should consider incorporating the preceding goals into the broader post-2015 framework.

27. As the impacts of climate change become clearer, it is increasingly evident that a large number of the poor will become vulnerable to its effects. Of the 20 countries most at risk from extreme weather by 2015, 19 are countries with large numbers of poor people.[12] That situation renews the urgency to move towards "green" industry in developing and industrialized countries alike.

Growth and jobs

28. In contrast to the expansion of employment opportunities across much of Asia and elsewhere during the 1980s and 1990s, the phenomenon of "jobless growth"

[12] See "Mapping the impacts of climate change", Center for Global Development. Available from http://www.cgdev.org/section/topics/climate_change/mapping_the_impacts_of_climate_change.

characterizes the experience of many developing countries and regions today.[13] In Africa as a whole, although the past decade has seen strong growth and export performance, it has tended to be restricted to the commodity and natural resource sectors. While exports have grown by 18.5 per cent a year and GDP by 5.4 per cent, the number of jobs has increased by only 3 per cent annually.[14] This represents a failure not only to create sufficient employment in existing sectors but also to expand the range of employment opportunities through economic diversification. A 3 per cent increase in employment is not sufficient to stem rising youth unemployment and its associated social, political and economic strains.

29. It is clear that, for the poor, and for both developing and industrialized countries, employment and the lack of it will be a crucial issue for some time. The revised monitoring framework for the Millennium Development Goals (see A/62/1, annex II) incorporates a target on full employment (1 (b)), but it has proven difficult to operationalize and has been largely sidelined. Many are calling for the development system beyond 2015 to pay more attention to questions of growth, production and employment.[15] In that context, goals to increase national productive capacities and maximize productive employment opportunities should be considered.

Shifting demographics: food, urbanization and migration

30. Related to the need for productive employment is the continued increase in world population, which was estimated to have reached 7 billion in March 2012. It is expected that by 2050, the global economy will need to support more than 9 billion people, of whom 85 per cent will be living in what are now developing countries. Africa will account for about half of the absolute increase in population and be home to nearly one quarter of the world population by 2050.[16] While global food production has so far outpaced population growth, it will need to double between now and 2050 or food insecurity will increase dramatically,[17] meaning that the agro-industrial sector is likely to assume even greater importance for developing countries beyond 2015 as a means of reducing post-harvest losses and facilitating the transport and marketing of food.

31. More complex demographic shifts are also expected in the years to come. While the proportion of youth as a whole will continue to rise in Africa and some other regions, middle-income countries such as China will see a shift to an older population profile, potentially affecting growth in the productive sectors. Urbanization is likely to continue in most developing countries, bringing risks but also potential opportunities for industrial development. Migration is also on the rise; about 1 billion persons now live outside their place of origin.[18] Although the reasons for

[13] See A. Mehta and others, *India Chronic Poverty Report: Towards Solutions and New Compacts in a Dynamic Context* (New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Chronic Poverty Research Centre, 2011); and E. Aryeety and W. Baah-Boateng, *Growth, Investment and Employment in Ghana*, Working Paper No. 80 (Geneva, International Labour Office, 2007).

[14] See "Jobless growth", *The Economist* (3 June 2010).

[15] See, for example, United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, "Realizing the future we want for all: report to the Secretary-General" (New York, United Nations, 2012).

[16] United Nations Population Fund, *State of World Population 2011* (New York, 2011).

[17] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2011* (Rome, 2011).

[18] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Trends in international migration stock: migrants by age and sex (2011). Available from http://esa.un.org/MigAge/.

migration are diverse, it is apparent that the lack of economic opportunities in developing countries is a key "push factor" that deserves greater attention from development partners in the future.

Knowledge creation and transfer

32. Opportunities for the creation, transmission and dissemination of knowledge have transformed industry worldwide, yet there remain significant gaps in access to knowledge by many developing countries and poor people. Over the past decade it has become evident that the importance of knowledge transfer is equal to, or in some cases exceeds, the importance of technology transfer.[19] Limited access to knowledge hampers progress towards inclusive growth and employment creation as well as technological progress for sustainable development and for food, nutrition and energy security. A major challenge for the United Nations development system and its development partners generally will be to enhance access to untapped knowledge and create the space for national, global and regional knowledge streams for policymaking and capacity-building. One potential approach to encourage knowledge networks, piloted by UNIDO together with a range of partners, is described in section III (see paras. 54-55).

Inequalities: income, gender, rights

33. The changing distribution of global poverty towards a concentration in middle-income countries presents particular challenges for industrial development cooperation. For one, it challenges orthodox views that most of the world's poor live in the world's poorest countries, and suggests that substantial pockets of moderate, or even extreme, poverty can persist at higher levels of average per capita income. Underlying this point is the need to ensure that the benefits of wealth creation are spread across society. During periods of rapid economic transformation, as countries move from low-income towards middle-income levels, average incomes rise and the incidence of extreme poverty generally declines. However, poverty and vulnerability to poverty may continue for substantial proportions of the population. It follows from this that development strategies and policies will increasingly need to tackle socioeconomic inequalities stemming from unequal patterns of growth and wealth distribution. It has been noted that a vibrant manufacturing sector tends to reduce the inequality gap (see para. 20).[20]

34. In addition, other inequalities and disparities may arise or intensify, especially as a result of marginalization on the grounds of gender or denial of human rights. If, despite a reduction in extreme poverty, inequality is rising, future development and shared prosperity may be impeded. It will be necessary, therefore, for industrial development policies and strategies to counter such inequalities by incorporating a gender lens and using a human rights-based approach to development.[21]

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[19] See J. Lin and D. Rosenblatt "Shifting patterns of economic growth and rethinking development", World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 6040 (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2012).

[20] See D. Rodrik, "The manufacturing imperative" (Project Syndicate, August 2011). Available from http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/the-manufacturing-imperative.

[21] For more information on United Nations system actions to promote a human rights-based approach, see the United Nations Practitioners' Portal on Human-Rights-Based Approaches to Programming. Available from http://hrbaportal.org/.

III. Role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

A. Introduction

35. UNIDO aspires to reduce poverty through inclusive and sustainable industrial development. In pursuit of that objective, the organization offers focused services clustered into three thematic priorities: poverty reduction through productive activities; trade capacity-building; and energy and environment. While UNIDO interventions primarily seek to build up and strengthen robust and resilient industrial capacities, the organization also retains the flexibility to provide industrial reconstruction services in post-crisis situations. The present section provides a selective but balanced overview of the impact of UNIDO services on the emerging sustainable development agenda.

36. The organization is aligned with relevant United Nations system-wide initiatives and coordination mechanisms at the global, regional and country levels, for example by chairing UN-Energy and actively participating in the "Delivering as one" initiative. Working partnerships have been developed with sister organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

B. Programmatic focus areas

37. The role of UNIDO in industrial development, in the light of changing international priorities and challenges and the emergence of inclusive and sustainable development as the centre of an overarching development agenda for the United Nations and other actors, is illustrated in figure VI. The figure provides a holistic view of the interrelationships between different aspects of industrial development, so that UNIDO programmatic areas of focus are not segregated from each other, but are mutually supporting, each related to one or more of the three dimensions of sustainable development (see para. 23). Development outcomes and impacts are achieved through four enablers: technical cooperation; analytical and policy advisory services; normative activities; and convening for knowledge transfer and knowledge networking.[22]

[22] See resolution 65/175, para. 22.

Figure VI
The role of UNIDO in industrial development

38. The programmatic focus areas are designed to have a catalytic and transformative effect on the economic structures of the programme countries, with the aim of promoting economic growth and diversification in a socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable manner. Although specific UNIDO programmes and activities may address one or more of the three dimensions of sustainable development to varying degrees, highlighting the complexity of the development process, taken together they are intended to provide a comprehensive and coherent set of services to address all three dimensions of sustainable development.

South-South cooperation and technology transfer

39. UNIDO has since its foundation recognized that the sharing of technological advances and best practices among developing countries is a key driver for effective industrial development, and the organization continues to further South-South cooperation within its technical cooperation programmes and convening functions. In addition to its well-established centres for South-South industrial cooperation in China and India, UNIDO convenes global and regional events promoting South-South industrial cooperation. In November 2012, UNIDO will host the fifth Global South-South Development Expo, which will be held in Vienna, with a focus on energy and climate change.

40. In the outcome document of Rio+20, the General Assembly requested the relevant United Nations agencies to identify options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies.[23] UNIDO believes that well-functioning and nationally, regionally and internationally net worked knowledge platforms should

[23] See resolution 66/288, para. 273.

constitute a central component in the design and implementation of such a mechanism. The organization's diversified but networked range of knowledge platforms offers specialized services for the transfer of suitable technologies and the promotion of investment in green industry. They include the national cleaner production centres and the associated resource-efficient and cleaner production network, the soon-to-be-established climate technology centres, the investment and technology promotion offices, the centres for South-South industrial cooperation, and the UNIDO Institute for Capacity Development. UNIDO is engaging with United Nations partners to offer the services of the above-mentioned platforms as the potential operational elements of the future technology facilitation mechanism.

Agro-industry

41. In many parts of the developing world, the potential of agro-enterprises remains unexploited as a result of limited access to markets, information, infrastructure, technology and finance. Nevertheless, the agricultural sector is still the backbone of economic activity, employment and livelihoods in many developing countries. Strengthening the sector and adding value to agricultural commodities are instrumental in enhancing food security, stimulating economic growth and reducing poverty in a sustainable manner.

42. Through the African Agribusiness and Agro-Industries Development Initiative, in partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB), FAO and IFAD, UNIDO focuses on improvement of productivity and competitiveness, improvement of quality and facilitation of access to markets for key agricultural products selected by the local authorities, in line with national strategies. UNIDO also uses convening activities to provide knowledge-sharing opportunities for government representatives, members of agro-industry, representatives of civil society and development experts. Recent examples of such activities related to the Initiative were focused on promoting a better understanding of how agricultural producers and agribusiness enterprises in developing countries could take advantage of the opportunities arising from agriculture-based value chains and address the challenges of accessing them.

Trade capacity-building

43. In its trade capacity-building focus area, UNIDO complements the work of its sister organizations by strengthening competitive productive capacities for international trade; developing national and regional legal and institutional frameworks for quality, standards, metrology, conformity assessment, accreditation and technical regulations; facilitating the efforts of its client countries to promote industrial exports and create export consortiums; and assisting small and medium-sized enterprises to meet the standards and requirements of corporate social responsibility in their home and export markets. The organization has the largest portfolio of trade-related capacity-building projects in the United Nations system and is an implementing partner in both the Enhanced Integrated Framework initiative and the Standards and Trade Development Facility. A study for the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), published in 2011, found

that UNIDO delivered good value for money in the field of standards and quality, an area where the organization has unique competence internationally.[24]

44. Many UNIDO activities are undertaken in partnership with other actors. One mechanism for cooperation is the Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, with which UNIDO is undertaking joint projects in several countries within the framework of the Delivering as one initiative, including Cape Verde, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. During the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul in May 2011, UNIDO and UNCTAD organized a special event on behalf of the Cluster at which a joint concept note entitled "Development of productive capacities and trade: the key to inclusive and sustainable growth" was presented. The note outlined the importance of trade and productive capacity for the least developed countries, maintaining that socioeconomic progress in the least developed countries has often been hampered by insufficient attention to the productive sectors as the basis of social and economic development.

45. In the globalized market where products originate from a variety of countries, Governments have a responsibility to ensure the health and safety of consumers, animals and the environment before those products enter their markets. National authorities closely scrutinize incoming shipments at their borders — food products, in particular, receive special attention — and reject consignments that fail to meet their standards. UNIDO is a key source of expertise in this field. The trade standards compliance report,[25] published in 2010, documents the incidence of border rejections, estimates export losses resulting from non-compliance and describes the implications for trade capacity-building. The first in a planned series of reports, it is an innovative policy guidance tool for developing countries, donors and technical agencies alike.

46. At the regional level, UNIDO has supported the establishment of a regional quality policy in the countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), while the Gambia, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Zambia have received assistance in establishing national quality policies. UNIDO works with the East African Community (EAC) to build up and harmonize legal and regulatory frameworks (standards and technical regulations) as well as related infrastructure and services. In Cambodia, Nepal and Viet Nam, testing laboratories have been upgraded, and similar laboratory capacity is being rebuilt in Iraq.

47. Food safety is an increasingly important aspect of quality infrastructure development, for imported and locally produced products in local markets as well as for products to be exported to external markets. Through technical cooperation, numerous countries have received assistance with the development of national food safety laws, sanitary and phytosanitary legal and regulatory frameworks, and support for the strengthening of a local, modern, risk-based management system of food safety.

[24] See Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, *Norway's Trade Related Assistance through Multilateral Organizations: a Synthesis Study*, Evaluation studies series No. 8/2011 (Oslo, 2011).

[25] See UNIDO, "Meeting standards, winning markets: trade standards compliance 2010" (Vienna, 2010). Available from http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=o723020.

Business and investment

48. The creation and maintenance of an enabling business environment is a necessary condition for enterprise development, yet must not remain limited to a narrow set of regulatory reforms. The UNIDO response, for example through its successful business environment programme in Viet Nam, is to combine advisory and technical cooperation services to foster capacity at the institutional and policy levels for the creation and improvement of a business environment that enhances the private sector's contribution to inclusive growth.

49. The foremost prerequisite for economic growth in developing countries is investment, much of which needs to be attracted from outside. The Africa Investment Promotion Agency Network is a UNIDO initiative that provides national investment promotion agencies in Africa with a common platform to discuss and design investment promotion strategies. The network builds the capacity of the agencies by providing accurate, up-to-date investor information and technical cooperation to help them readjust investment promotion strategies to reap the benefits of international investment and link local productive sectors to the global economy. The Africa Investment Promotion Agency Network model will be extended to other regions in the future. The initiative is complemented by the UNIDO investment and technology promotion offices, which are based largely in industrialized countries and provide local investors from those countries with information on opportunities, legal and economic conditions and business contacts in developing countries.

50. UNIDO operates subcontracting and partnership exchange centres in 10 African countries — Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia — to identify benchmarks and match local small and medium-sized enterprises to foreign investors for whom they could serve as suppliers and subcontractors, thus enhancing the impact of foreign direct investment on development. UNIDO also recently established new centres in Iraq and supported the operations of enterprise development units that provide services to Iraqi entrepreneurs, including counselling, business plan development, investment promotion, financial linkages and matchmaking.

51. UNIDO targets the private sector as a key partner in achieving development goals. In addition to the successful partnerships under the Sustainable Energy for All initiative and the Green Industry Platform (see paras. 56-57), the organization also works with the private sector in such areas as youth entrepreneurship, corporate social responsibility, access to supply chains, and improvements in product quality, food safety and competitiveness. While developing those areas of cooperation, UNIDO is continuously seeking to identify new and fruitful ways to collaborate in order to deliver even greater development impact. In addition, as the fifth core agency of the United Nations Global Compact, UNIDO partners with the members of the Global Compact to address the specific needs and support requirements of small and medium-sized enterprises as a means of supporting increased productivity and competitiveness for developing economies.

Productive employment for youth

52. Youth unemployment remains a major challenge to both the Governments and the populations of many developing countries. Given the often limited absorptive capacity of formal labour markets, youth entrepreneurship is a feasible option to

create employment. The UNIDO enterprise development and investment promotion approach goes beyond entrepreneurship training through counselling during the business start-up and growth phase, and facilitates access to adequate financial schemes through partnerships with financial institutions. For example, an enterprise development and investment promotion initiative in Senegal provides jobs for youth by creating linkages between local businesses and institutions providing technical and vocational education, promoting entrepreneurship and improving the quality of products and services in the fishery, agriculture and service sectors. The initiative has also been implemented with a specific youth focus in Mozambique, Tunisia and the countries of the Mano River Union. The UNIDO *Industrial Development Report 2013* will examine in detail the relationship between sustainable industrialization and employment generation from a dynamic and global perspective. Specifically, it will address the issue of the manufacturing industry's capacity to generate employment and the steps Governments can take to promote employment opportunities in the industry.

Women in productive activities

53. Despite the considerable progress that has been achieved in improving the status of women through access to education and employment, they often remain excluded from mainstream economic activities and suffer disproportionately from poverty. UNIDO addresses this issue through policy advisory services and technical cooperation. For example, UNIDO prepared policy recommendations on gender in entrepreneurship development for the 2011-2020 national strategy for gender equality in Viet Nam (2011-2020), on the basis of consultations with a number of entrepreneurs throughout the country.

Knowledge and research for building productive capacity

54. To develop and strengthen innovative means of policy formulation and knowledge exchange in the context of private sector development, in 2011 UNIDO launched the global report entitled *Networks for Prosperity: Achieving Development Goals through Knowledge Sharing*,[26] which provides solid recommendations on leveraging the role of knowledge networks in private sector development and incorporates inputs from partner institutions in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Panama, Peru, Serbia, Turkey and Viet Nam. The report is part of a broader programme on development and the private sector undertaken in collaboration with the Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund.

55. To make use of the latest knowledge and research in furthering industrial development in developing countries, UNIDO established the Institute for Capacity Development, offering training on key issues relating to sustainable industrial development and serving as a catalyst for innovative solutions, ideas and partnerships needed to achieve inclusive and sustainable patterns of globalization. The first executive programme of the institute, entitled "On top of the game: global strategies and negotiations towards green growth", was organized in October 2011 in cooperation with the University of Oxford and the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs of Austria.

[26] UNIDO (Vienna, 2011). Available from http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=1001971.

Green industry and sustainable energy

56. The UNIDO Green Industry Platform is a voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership designed to provide a framework for participants, individually or in groups, to take specific and measurable action to advance environmentally sustainable approaches towards industry. The Platform was officially launched at Rio+20 in June 2012 and has thus far gathered commitments from over 70 partners, including national Governments, businesses and international organizations. It operates in four interrelated areas: resource efficiency for sustainable production and consumption; water optimization in manufacturing; industrial energy efficiency; and chemicals management. Signatory organizations can develop road maps to integrate green industry policies and practices in organizational strategies and business plans, share and profile best practices, and drive forward technological development, application and innovation.[27]

57. In connection with the Green Industry Platform and the Sustainable Energy for All initiative (see para. 26), UNIDO convenes major events on energy and green industry, bringing together a range of stakeholders to share experiences and identify actions for sustainable industrial development. The Vienna Energy Forum 2011, held in Vienna in June 2011, was organized in collaboration with the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs of Austria and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, and brought together more than 1,200 participants from 125 countries, including Heads of State, ministers and other policymakers, technical experts and representatives of civil society and the private sector. Other important events included the Tokyo Green Industry Conference, held in Tokyo in November 2011, and the Sustainable Biomass for Electricity Conference, held in May 2012 in Güssing, Austria. At Rio+20 in June 2012, UNIDO organized eight separate events on green industry, resource efficiency, renewable energy and industrial policy, including an exhibition co-hosted by the Government of Japan to showcase a selection of innovative environmental technologies.

58. UNIDO also contributes to the Sustainable Energy for All initiative through dedicated research and technical cooperation. In its publication, *Industrial Development Report 2011: Industrial Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Wealth Creation: Capturing Environmental, Economic and Social Dividends*,[28] UNIDO demonstrates that increased industrial energy efficiency is one of the most promising routes to sustainable industrial development worldwide, particularly in developing countries. Technical cooperation provided by UNIDO in energy comprises scalable and catalytic interventions to foster industrial energy efficiency, renewable energy in industry and rural electrification.

Resource efficiency and cleaner production

59. Considerable effort is undertaken to promote and support the network of national cleaner production centres as a platform for climate-related technology transfer. Pilot projects for low-carbon production in agro-processing value chains are under way in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uganda, and a water management project has been launched in Cambodia. A number of other initiatives are under preparation, following recent regional meetings at the centres in

[27] For further information, see http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=1002609.

[28] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.II.B.41. This and other editions of the UNIDO *Industrial Development Report* are available from http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7676.

Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Asia and the Pacific. A milestone reached in 2010 was the launch of a global resource-efficient and cleaner production network, with an inaugural membership of 41 countries. The functions of the network cover innovation and knowledge management, capacity-building, advocacy, quality assurance and branding.

Assistance in meeting norms on ozone-depleting substances and persistent organic pollutants

60. As one of the main implementing agencies of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, UNIDO assists Member States to meet their obligations under the Protocol. The organization helps local governments and industries to upgrade technologies and become more efficient, cost-effective and environmentally friendly by preparing and appraising investment project proposals and implementing phase-out schedules for ozone-depleting substances at plant level. For example, in the refrigeration sector, UNIDO has fostered the use of natural refrigerants and has formulated the first two fully hydrocarbon-based domestic refrigeration projects. The organization's performance in helping countries to comply with the Protocol has consistently been rated very high by the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Between 2001 and 2011, out of 11 evaluations, UNIDO was ranked as the top implementing agency nine times, and as the second two times. 2012 marks the 25th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol, and UNIDO will organize a week-long event at its headquarters in Vienna in September to celebrate the success in achieving reductions in ozone-depleting substances that will protect the atmosphere for generations to come.

61. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) also views UNIDO as a key implementing partner for projects related to the eradication of the chemical pollutants identified in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. As the Stockholm Convention continues to expand its list of chemicals, UNIDO will continue to develop projects on the management of industry-related chemicals to provide crucial innovative treatment processes and safe disposal technologies.

Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

62. While UNIDO supports developing countries in all regions, it has a key role in promoting the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), in line with the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its tenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa from 31 January to 2 February 2008. Many UNIDO-organized meetings and activities are designed to foster the work of NEPAD, including the African Union-UNIDO Conference on Economic Diversification and Manufacturing in Africa, held in Addis Ababa in June 2012. One example of technical cooperation activities in support of African Union and NEPAD goals is a partnership with FAO and IFAD to build commodity value chains in 17 African countries. A further example is the ECOWAS regional centre for renewable energy and energy efficiency, established in 2009 in Cape Verde within the framework of the ECOWAS/UEMOA regional white paper policy on energy access. The centre is projected to contribute towards increasing access to modern energy services and improve energy security in ECOWAS member States, in support of the region's environmentally conscious economic and social development.

63. In addition, UNIDO has identified a clear niche in strengthening institutional capacity and policies for the production of high-quality essential medicines in Africa, which will not only meet public health objectives but also create employment. With that objective in mind, the organization recently entered into a formal collaboration with the African Union Commission to introduce a continent-wide policy on local pharmaceutical production.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

64. UNIDO statistics demonstrate that the relative resilience of the manufacturing industry in developing countries has shielded many of the poor from the effects of the financial and economic crises. As shown by the development experience of Asia, manufacturing remains a prime source of overall economic growth for developing countries. However, there is growing evidence of a gradual slowdown in the growth of both manufacturing output and exports in recent years, linked to the deteriorating economic and financial conditions in many developed countries.

65. A number of major challenges have emerged which will have an impact upon industrial development or which should be addressed through international industrial cooperation. They include the following: growth and jobs; resource efficiency, energy poverty and climate change; shifting demographics; knowledge creation and transfer; and growing inequalities.

66. A notable shift in the locus of global poverty has occurred, with the majority of the world's poor now living in middle-income countries. To better spread the benefits of wealth creation across societies, industrial development should be integrated into the mainstream of the development agenda beyond 2015, with an emphasis on achieving inclusive and sustainable patterns of industrial development aimed at meeting economic, social and environmental goals.

67. In considering the development agenda beyond 2015, Member States should also consider goals to increase productive capacity and maximize productivity in a sustainable manner, as well as incorporating the goals on energy access, energy efficiency and renewable energy defined by the Sustainable Energy for All initiative.

68. Technology transfer and knowledge networking should be supported as key means to achieve sustainable industrial development. The Green Industry Platform and Sustainable Energy for All partnerships can serve as models in this regard. The organization's diverse range of knowledge platforms for the transfer of technologies can be used as the potential operational elements of a proposed facilitation mechanism for the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies.

69. UNIDO should continue to work in partnership with other relevant actors to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development across the economic, social and environmental dimensions, and should continue to further enhance the range and developmental impact of services provided to Member States at the global, regional and country levels.

70. **In order to support developing countries through building human and institutional capacities, enhancing international competitiveness, promoting investment and technology transfer, encouraging entrepreneurship, fostering employment for women and youth, developing the agro-industrial sector, securing access to energy and industrial energy efficiency and promoting green industry, UNIDO should further strengthen its activities across the enablers: technical cooperation, convening for knowledge transfer and networking, normative activities, and analytical and policy advisory services.**

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Item 145 of the provisional agenda*
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 55/235 and 55/236

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In its resolution 55/235, the General Assembly reaffirmed the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations and adopted a new system of adjustments to the scale of assessments for the regular budget to be used in fixing rates of assessment applicable to peacekeeping operations. This system was based on the assignment of each Member State to 1 of 10 contribution levels using, among other criteria, its average per capita gross national product during the period 1993-1998. In its resolution 55/236, the Assembly welcomed voluntary movements by a number of Member States to levels higher than would result from the application of the new system.

Also in resolution 55/235, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the composition of the contribution levels on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the reviews of the scale of assessments for the regular budget, in accordance with the criteria established in the resolution, and to report thereon to the Assembly. The first such report was submitted in 2003 and the second in 2006. By the same resolution, the Assembly decided that the structure of contribution levels to be implemented from 1 July 2001 would be reviewed after nine years.

In its resolution 61/243, the General Assembly recalled its decision to review the structure of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations after nine years and decided to carry out the review at its sixty-fourth session. Pursuant to the request made by the Assembly in the same resolution, the Secretary-General reported in 2009 on the updating of the composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations. In its resolution 64/249, the Assembly reaffirmed the principles set out in

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its resolutions 1874 (S-IV), 3101 (XXVIII) and 55/235. In addition, the Assembly recognized the concerns raised by Member States, including Bahrain and the Bahamas, regarding the structure of the levels for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations and decided to review the structure of the levels with a view to a decision, if agreed, no later than at its sixty-seventh session.

Also in resolution 64/249, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue updating the composition of the contribution levels on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the established criteria and to report thereon to the Assembly. The present report responds to that request and provides information on the updating of the composition of contribution levels for peacekeeping operations for the period 2013-2015. Information is provided on changes in the peacekeeping levels of Member States based on average per capita gross national income during the period 2005-2010. These are based on the data used by the Committee on Contributions in reviewing the scale of assessments for the period 2013-2015, which will be considered by the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

Until the General Assembly has adopted a new scale, it will not be possible to determine the corresponding rates of assessment for peacekeeping for the period 2013-2015. Furthermore, any adjustments to the structure of contribution levels for peacekeeping operations, as may be decided upon by the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, would also need to be taken into account in determining the rates of assessment for peacekeeping. For illustrative purposes, however, on the basis of the existing structure of contribution levels, annex III shows the peacekeeping rates of assessment corresponding to the scale of assessments for the period 2013-2015 included for information in the report of the Committee on Contributions.

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I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, the General Assembly established certain principles to be applied to the financing of peacekeeping operations. Subsequently, by its resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, the Assembly made ad hoc arrangements for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force based on those principles. These arrangements involved basing each Member State's rate of assessment for the Force on its rate of assessment for the regular budget, as adjusted on the basis of its assignment to one of four groups. Member States in groups C and D had their regular budget rates reduced by 80 and 90 per cent, respectively; those in group B paid at the same rate; and the permanent members of the Security Council, assigned to group A, paid the difference pro rata to their rates of assessment for the regular budget. This ad hoc formula was applied subsequently, subject to a number of changes over the years to the membership of groups B, C and D.

2. In its resolution 55/235 of 23 December 2000, the General Assembly reaffirmed the principles set out in resolutions 1874 (S-IV) and 3101 (XXVIII). The Assembly also reaffirmed the following general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations:

(a) The financing of such operations is the collective responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations and, accordingly, the costs of peacekeeping operations are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) In order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures under the regular budget of the United Nations;

(c) Whereas the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions to peacekeeping operations, the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures;

(d) The special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security should be borne in mind in connection with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations;

(e) Where circumstances warrant, the General Assembly should give special consideration to the situation of any Member States which are victims of, and those which are otherwise involved in, the events or actions leading to a peacekeeping operation.

3. By resolution 55/235, the General Assembly established a new system of adjustments to regular budget scale rates in determining Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations. The system was based on a number of criteria, including a comparison of the average per capita gross national product (GNP) of each Member State during the six-year base period used for preparing the scale of assessments with the corresponding average for all Member States. These criteria, which were set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 55/235, were used to place each Member State in one of 10 levels, from A to J. In that regard, the Assembly decided the following:

(a) Assessment rates for the financing of peacekeeping operations should be based on the scale of assessments for the regular budget of the United Nations, with an appropriate and transparent system of adjustments based on levels of Member States, consistent with the principles outlined above;

(b) The permanent members of the Security Council should form a separate level and, consistent with their special responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security, should be assessed at a higher rate than for the regular budget;

(c) All discounts resulting from adjustments to the regular budget assessment rates of Member States in levels C through J should be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council;

(d) The least developed countries should be placed in a separate level and receive the highest rate of discount available under the scale;

(e) The statistical data used for setting the rates of assessment for peacekeeping should be the same as the data used in preparing the regular budget scale of assessments, subject to the provisions of resolution 55/235;

(f) Levels of discount should be created to facilitate automatic, predictable movement between categories on the basis of the per capita gross national product of Member States.

4. In establishing the system, the General Assembly decided, also by resolution 55/235, that Member States would be assigned to the lowest level of contribution with the highest discount for which they were eligible, unless they indicated a decision to move to a higher level. Transitions for 2001-2003 specified by the Assembly in its resolution 55/236, also of 23 December 2000, would occur in equal increments over the transition period and, after 2001-2003, transition periods of two years would apply to countries moving up by two levels and transition periods of three years would apply to countries moving up by three levels or more. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the composition of the levels on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the criteria established above, and to report thereon to the Assembly. Finally, the Assembly decided that the structure of contribution levels to be implemented from 1 July 2001 would be reviewed after nine years.

5. In resolution 55/236, the General Assembly welcomed decisions by a number of Member States to move voluntarily to higher levels than required under the criteria set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 55/235.

6. In its resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, the General Assembly recalled its decision in resolution 55/235 to review the structure of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations after nine years, and decided to carry out the review at its sixty-fourth session. At that session, the Assembly, in its resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, reaffirmed the principles set out in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV), 3101 (XXVIII) and 55/235. In resolution 64/249, the Assembly also endorsed the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period 2010-2012, subject to the provisions of that resolution. In addition, the Assembly recognized the concerns raised by Member States, including Bahrain and the Bahamas, regarding the structure of the levels for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations, and decided to review the

structure of the levels with a view to a decision, if agreed, no later than at its sixty-seventh session. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue updating the composition of the levels on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the established criteria, and to report thereon to the Assembly.

7. In previous reports on the implementation of resolutions 55/235 and 55/236,[1] the Secretary-General outlined his understanding of the provisions of the resolutions and how he intended to carry out his responsibilities under resolution 55/235. The present report reflects the understandings outlined in those earlier reports.

II. Composition of levels for the financing of peacekeeping operations

8. The initial composition of the levels used for establishing rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2003 was listed in the annex to resolution 55/235. The permanent members of the Security Council were included in level A. Member States on the list of the least developed countries were included in level J. Specified Member States were included in level C. The placement of other Member States was based on their average per capita GNP during the six-year base period (data for 1993-1998) used for the scale of assessments for 2001-2003 in relation to the average for all Member States. The thresholds applied were set out in the table below paragraph 10 of resolution 55/235. The initial placement of Member States in levels B and D to I was based on their average per capita GNP (renamed gross national income (GNI)) for the six-year base period 1993-1998 and the related average of all Member States for that period, which was $4,797.

9. Since 2001, the scale of assessments has been prepared using two base periods, of six and three years. On the basis of the provisions of resolution 55/235 and the practice adopted by the General Assembly for the composition of levels for the period 2001-2003, the Secretary-General has subsequently updated the composition of levels for the periods 2004-2006, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 using the average data on GNI for the six-year base period used by the Committee on Contributions in considering the scale of assessments for those periods.

10. The table below summarizes the base periods and the related average per capita GNI of all Member States that have been used in setting the composition of levels since 2001:

Scale period	*Six-year base period*	*Average per capita GNI for all Member States*
2001-2003	1993-1998	4 797
2004-2006	1996-2001	5 094
2007-2009	1999-2004	5 518
2010-2012	2002-2007	6 708

[1] See A/C.5/55/38 and Add.1, A/58/157 and Add.1, A/61/139 and Corr.1 and Add.1, and A/64/220 and Add.1.

Assignment of levels in 2011 and 2012

11. Following its secession from the Sudan on 9 July 2011, South Sudan was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 14 July 2011. In the composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period 2010-2012, the Sudan had been assigned to level J. Following its 2012 triennial review of the list of least developed countries, the Committee for Development Policy recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it consider the inclusion of South Sudan in the list, which would result in its assignment to level J. On the basis of the available national income and population data, the Committee on Contributions recommended that the rate of assessment of South Sudan for 2011 and 2012 be 0.003 per cent.

Updating the composition of levels for the period 2013-2015

12. The General Assembly has not so far decided on the elements of the methodology to be used in preparing the scale of assessments for the period 2013-2015. In the absence of specific guidance from the Assembly with regard to the new scale, the Committee on Contributions, at its seventy-second session, in 2012, decided to review the scale of assessments for the period 2013-2015 on the basis of its general mandate under rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and the provisions of resolutions 58/1 B, 61/237 and 64/248. In doing so, it agreed on certain conclusions and recommendations with regard to the methodology, reviewed the data provided by the Statistics Division for the period 2005-2010, decided that the market exchange rates of a number of Member States should be adjusted and provided, for information, machine scales showing the results of applying to the GNI data for 2005-2010 the methodology used in preparing the scale of assessments for the period 2010-2012.

13. In updating the composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period 2013-2015, the Secretary-General was guided by the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 55/235, 55/236 and 64/249, his understanding of the mandates set out therein as outlined in his earlier reports, and the practice adopted by the Assembly in fixing the composition of levels for earlier periods. Accordingly, data for the six-year period 2005-2010 were used in updating the composition of levels for the period 2013-2015, and the corresponding thresholds are shown in annex I to the present report. These are based on the provisions of resolution 55/235 and each Member State's average per capita GNI for 2005-2010 in relation to the membership average of $8,337.50.

14. In setting out his understanding of the implementation of resolutions 55/235 and 55/236 (see A/C.5/55/38, paras. 13 and 16), the Secretary-General indicated that, since there were no criteria specified for inclusion in level C, the countries listed under level C in the annex to resolution 55/235 would remain in level C at least until the review of the structure of levels at the main part of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly. At that session, the Assembly adopted resolution 64/249. On the basis of the understanding at the time of the adoption of that resolution, as an exception, the Bahamas and Bahrain were treated as level C contributors for the period 2010-2012.[2] For the period 2013-2015, the illustrative information set out in the present report reflects level C on the basis of the composition specified in the annex to resolution 55/235.

[2] Before the adoption of resolution 64/249, the Chair of the Fifth Committee and the President of the General Assembly stated that it was the understanding of the Assembly that, as an exception, the Bahamas and Bahrain would be treated as level C contributors for the scale of assessments for the period 2010-2012. See A/C.5/64/SR.22 and A/64/PV.68.

15. On the basis of the above, and prior to the application of any phasing or voluntary movements, Barbados would move down from level E to level F, Chile would move up from level I to level H, Croatia would move up from level H to level F, the Czech Republic would move up from level E to level D, Estonia would move up from level F to level E (but is assumed to remain voluntarily at level B), Latvia would move up from level H to level G (equivalent to its current voluntary level of H*), Libya would move up from level H to level G, Lithuania would move up from level H to level G (equivalent to its current voluntary level of H*), Oman would move up from level F to level B, Maldives would move up from level J to level I (following its graduation from the list of least developed countries), Palau would move down from level H to level I, Poland would move up from level H to level G (equivalent to its current voluntary level of H*), Saint Kitts and Nevis would move up from level H to level F, Seychelles would move down from level F to level G, Slovakia would move up from level G to level E, Turkey would move up from level I to level H, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) would move up from level I to level H. Subject to decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the inclusion of South Sudan in the list of least developed countries, South Sudan would be assigned to level J.

16. Under the provisions of resolution 55/235, the upward movements of Croatia, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Slovakia are subject to the appropriate transitional periods. These have been applied in the manner outlined in the Secretary-General's earlier report (A/C.5/55/38) and are reflected in annex II to the present report.

III. Rates of assessment for the financing of peacekeeping operations

17. As reflected in annex II to the present report, the composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for 2013-2015 has been updated in accordance with the provisions of resolution 55/235. The updated composition of levels, subject to adjustments arising from the General Assembly's review of the structure of contribution levels, would be used together with the scale of assessments for 2013-2015 to establish each Member State's peacekeeping rate of assessment. The Assembly will consider the scale of assessments for the period 2013-2015 at its sixty-seventh session. Until it has adopted a new scale, it will not be possible to determine the corresponding rates of assessment for peacekeeping for the period 2013-2015.

18. For illustrative purposes, however, annex III to the present report shows the peacekeeping rates of assessment (correct to four decimal places) corresponding to the scale of assessments for the period 2013-2015 included for information in the report of the Committee on Contributions.[3]

IV. Conclusions

19. The General Assembly may wish to take note of this report and decide on the structure of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations, the composition for the period 2013-2015 and the level for South Sudan for 2011 and 2012.

[3] A/67/11, para. 99.

Annex I

Peacekeeping levels, based on average per capita gross national income of Member States and other factors

Level	*Criterion*	*Threshold in United States dollars (2013-2015)*	*Discount (percentage)*
A	Permanent members of the Security Council	Not applicable	Premium
B	All Member States, except those covered below and level A	Not applicable	0
C	As listed in the annex to General Assembly resolution 55/235	Not applicable	7.5
D	Member States with per capita GNI less than 2 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 16,676	20
E	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.8 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 15,009	40
F	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.6 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 13,341	60
G	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.4 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 11,674	70
H	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.2 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 10,006	80 (or 70 on a voluntary basis)[a]
I	Member States with per capita GNI less than the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 8,338	80
J	Least developed countries (except level A and C contributors)	Not applicable	90

[a] Member States in level H* have a discount of 70 per cent.

Annex II

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 55/235 and 55/236, 2013-2015

Member State	*Level in 2012*	*Voluntary level during 2012 if different*	*Level in 2013-2015 based on data for 2005-2010*	*Assumed voluntary level in 2013-2015 if different*	*Percentage of regular budget rates payable*		
					2013	*2014*	*2015*
Afghanistan	J		J		10	10	10
Albania	I		I		20	20	20
Algeria	I		I		20	20	20
Andorra	B		B		100	100	100
Angola	J		J		10	10	10
Antigua and Barbuda	F		F		40	40	40
Argentina	I		I		20	20	20
Armenia	I		I		20	20	20
Australia	B		B		100	100	100
Austria	B		B		100	100	100
Azerbaijan	I		I		20	20	20
Bahamas	B[a]		B		100	100	100
Bahrain	B[a]		B		100	100	100
Bangladesh	J		J		10	10	10
Barbados	F		F		40	40	40
Belarus	I		I		20	20	20
Belgium	B		B		100	100	100
Belize	I		I		20	20	20
Benin	J		J		10	10	10
Bhutan	J		J		10	10	10
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	I		I		20	20	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	I		I		20	20	20
Botswana	I		I		20	20	20
Brazil	I		I		20	20	20
Brunei Darussalam	C		C		92.5	92.5	92.5
Bulgaria	I	II[b,c]	I	II[b,c]	30	30	30
Burkina Faso	J		J		10	10	10
Burundi	J		J		10	10	10
Cambodia	J		J		10	10	10
Cameroon	I		I		20	20	20
Canada	B		B		100	100	100
Cape Verde	I		I		20	20	20
Central African Republic	J		J		10	10	10
Chad	J		J		10	10	10

Member State	Level in 2012	Voluntary level during 2012 if different	Level in 2013-2015 based on data for 2005-2010	Assumed voluntary level in 2013-2015 if different	Percentage of regular budget rates payable		
					2013	2014	2015
Chile	I		H		20	20	20
China	A		A		100+	100+	100+
Colombia	I		I		20	20	20
Comoros	J		J		10	10	10
Congo	I		I		20	20	20
Costa Rica	I		I		20	20	20
Côte d'Ivoire	I		I		20	20	20
Croatia	H		F		30	40	40
Cuba	I		I		20	20	20
Cyprus	B		B		100	100	100
Czech Republic	E		D		80	80	80
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	I		I		20	20	20
Democratic Republic of the Congo	J		J		10	10	10
Denmark	B		B		100	100	100
Djibouti	J		J		10	10	10
Dominica	I		I		20	20	20
Dominican Republic	I		I		20	20	20
Ecuador	I		I		20	20	20
Egypt	I		I		20	20	20
El Salvador	I		I		20	20	20
Equatorial Guinea	J		J		10	10	10
Eritrea	J		J		10	10	10
Estonia	F	B	E	B	100	100	100
Ethiopia	J		J		10	10	10
Fiji	I		I		20	20	20
Finland	B		B		100	100	100
France	A		A		100+	100+	100+
Gabon	I		I		20	20	20
Gambia	J		J		10	10	10
Georgia	I		I		20	20	20
Germany	B		B		100	100	100
Ghana	I		I		20	20	20
Greece	B		B		100	100	100
Grenada	I		I		20	20	20
Guatemala	I		I		20	20	20
Guinea	J		J		10	10	10
Guinea-Bissau	J		J		10	10	10
Guyana	I		I		20	20	20

Member State	Level in 2012	Voluntary level during 2012 if different	Level in 2013-2015 based on data for 2005-2010	Assumed voluntary level in 2013-2015 if different	Percentage of regular budget rates payable		
					2013	2014	2015
Haiti	J		J		10	10	10
Honduras	I		I		20	20	20
Hungary	F		F		40	40	40
Iceland	B		B		100	100	100
India	I		I		20	20	20
Indonesia	I		I		20	20	20
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	I		I		20	20	20
Iraq	I		I		20	20	20
Ireland	B		B		100	100	100
Israel	B		B		100	100	100
Italy	B		B		100	100	100
Jamaica	I		I		20	20	20
Japan	B		B		100	100	100
Jordan	I		I		20	20	20
Kazakhstan	I		I		20	20	20
Kenya	I		I		20	20	20
Kiribati	J		J		10	10	10
Kuwait	C		C		92.5	92.5	92.5
Kyrgyzstan	I		I		20	20	20
Lao People's Democratic Republic	J		J		10	10	10
Latvia	H	H*^	G		30	30	30
Lebanon	I		I		20	20	20
Lesotho	J		J		10	10	10
Liberia	J		J		10	10	10
Libya	H		G		30	30	30
Liechtenstein	B		B		100	100	100
Lithuania	H	H*^	G		30	30	30
Luxembourg	B		B		100	100	100
Madagascar	J		J		10	10	10
Malawi	J		J		10	10	10
Malaysia	I		I		20	20	20
[illegible]	J		I		20	20	20
Mali	J		J		10	10	10
Malta	B		B		100	100	100
Marshall Islands	I		I		20	20	20
Mauritania	J		J		10	10	10
Mauritius	I		I		20	20	20
Mexico	H		H		20	20	20

Member State	Level in 2012	Voluntary level during 2012 if different	Level in 2013-2015 based on data for 2005-2010	Assumed voluntary level in 2013-2015 if different	Percentage of regular budget rates payable		
					2013	2014	2015
Micronesia (Federated States of)	I		I		20	20	20
Monaco	B		B		100	100	100
Mongolia	I		I		20	20	20
Montenegro	I		I		20	20	20
Morocco	I		I		20	20	20
Mozambique	J		J		10	10	10
Myanmar	J		J		10	10	10
Namibia	I		I		20	20	20
Nauru	I		I		20	20	20
Nepal	J		J		10	10	10
Netherlands	B		B		100	100	100
New Zealand	B		B		100	100	100
Nicaragua	I		I		20	20	20
Niger	J		J		10	10	10
Nigeria	I		I		20	20	20
Norway	B		B		100	100	100
Oman	F		B[d]		60	80	100
Pakistan	I		I		20	20	20
Palau	II		I		20	20	20
Panama	I		I		20	20	20
Papua New Guinea	I		I		20	20	20
Paraguay	I		I		20	20	20
Peru	I		I		20	20	20
Philippines	I		I		20	20	20
Poland	II	II*[b]	G		30	30	30
Portugal	B		B		100	100	100
Qatar	C		C		92.5	92.5	92.5
Republic of Korea	B		B		100	100	100
Republic of Moldova	I		I		20	20	20
Romania	I	II*[b]	I	II*[b]	30	30	30
Russian Federation	A		A		100+	100+	100+
Rwanda	J		J		10	10	10
Saint Kitts and Nevis	II		F		30	40	40
Saint Lucia	I		I		20	20	20
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	I		I		20	20	20
Samoa	J		J		10	10	10
San Marino	B		B		100	100	100
Sao Tome and Principe	J		J		10	10	10

Member State	Level in 2012	Voluntary level during 2012 if different	Level in 2013-2015 based on data for 2005-2010	Assumed voluntary level in 2013-2015 if different	Percentage of regular budget rates payable		
					2013	2014	2015
Saudi Arabia	E		E		60	60	60
Senegal	J		J		10	10	10
Serbia	I		I		20	20	20
Seychelles	F		G		30	30	30
Sierra Leone	J		J		10	10	10
Singapore	C		C		92.5	92.5	92.5
Slovakia	G		E		45	60	60
Slovenia	B		B		100	100	100
Solomon Islands	J		J		10	10	10
Somalia	J		J		10	10	10
South Africa	I		I		20	20	20
South Sudan			J		10	10	10
Spain	B		B		100	100	100
Sri Lanka	I		I		20	20	20
Sudan	J		J		10	10	10
Suriname	I		I		20	20	20
Swaziland	I		I		20	20	20
Sweden	B		B		100	100	100
Switzerland	B		B		100	100	100
Syrian Arab Republic	I		I		20	20	20
Tajikistan	I		I		20	20	20
Thailand	I		I		20	20	20
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	I		I		20	20	20
Timor-Leste	J		J		10	10	10
Togo	J		J		10	10	10
Tonga	I		I		20	20	20
Trinidad and Tobago	E		E		60	60	60
Tunisia	I		I		20	20	20
Turkey	I		H		20	20	20
Turkmenistan	I		I		20	20	20
Tuvalu	J		J		10	10	10
Uganda	J		J		10	10	10
Ukraine	I		I		20	20	20
United Arab Emirates	C		C		92.5	92.5	92.5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A		A		100+	100+	100+
United Republic of Tanzania	J		J		10	10	10
United States of America	A		A		100+	100+	100+

Member State	*Level in 2012*	*Voluntary level during 2012 if different*	*Level in 2013-2015 based on data for 2005-2010*	*Assumed voluntary level in 2013-2015 if different*	*Percentage of regular budget rates payable*		
					2013	*2014*	*2015*
Uruguay	I		I		20	20	20
Uzbekistan	I		I		20	20	20
Vanuatu	J		J		10	10	10
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	I		II		20	20	20
Viet Nam	I		I		20	20	20
Yemen	J		J		10	10	10
Zambia	J		J		10	10	10
Zimbabwe	I		I		20	20	20

[a] Before the adoption of General Assembly resolution 64/249, the Chair of the Fifth Committee and the President of the General Assembly stated that it was the understanding of the Assembly that, as an exception, the Bahamas and Bahrain would be treated as level C contributors for the scale of assessments for the period 2010-2012. See A/C.5/64/SR.22 and A/64/PV.68.

[b] Member States that moved voluntarily up to level II paid at 30 per cent of their regular budget, and it is assumed that this will continue.

[c] Two-year phasing for Member States moving up.

[d] Three-year phasing for Member States moving up.

[e] Following its 2012 triennial review of the list of least developed countries, the Committee for Development Policy recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it consider the inclusion of South Sudan in the list, which would result in its assignment to level J.

Annex III

Effective rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations, 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015, based on the results of the application of the methodology used in preparing the scale of assessments for the period 2010-2012 to gross national income data for the period 2005-2010[a]

Member State	*Effective rate in 2012*	*Regular budget 2013-2015*	*Effective rates*		
			2013	*2014*	*2015*
Level A					
China	3.9343	5.148	6.6454	6.6379	6.6353
France	7.5540	5.593	7.2199	7.2117	7.2089
Russian Federation	1.9764	2.438	3.1472	3.1436	3.1424
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8.1474	5.179	6.6854	6.6779	6.6753
United States of America	27.1415	22.000	28.3993	28.3672	28.3561
Total A	**48.7536**	**40.358**	**52.0972**	**52.0384**	**52.0180**
Level B					
Andorra	0.0070	0.008	0.0080	0.0080	0.0080
Australia	1.9330	2.074	2.0740	2.0740	2.0740
Austria	0.8510	0.798	0.7980	0.7980	0.7980
Bahamas	0.0167	0.017	0.0170	0.0170	0.0170
Bahrain	0.0361	0.039	0.0390	0.0390	0.0390
Belgium	1.0750	0.998	0.9980	0.9980	0.9980
Canada	3.2070	2.984	2.9840	2.9840	2.9840
Cyprus	0.0460	0.047	0.0470	0.0470	0.0470
Denmark	0.7360	0.675	0.6750	0.6750	0.6750
Estonia	0.0400	0.040	0.0400	0.0400	0.0400
Finland	0.5660	0.519	0.5190	0.5190	0.5190
Germany	8.0180	7.141	7.1410	7.1410	7.1410
Greece	0.6910	0.638	0.6380	0.6380	0.6380
Iceland	0.0420	0.027	0.0270	0.0270	0.0270
Ireland	0.4980	0.418	0.4180	0.4180	0.4180
Israel	0.3840	0.396	0.3960	0.3960	0.3960
Italy	4.9990	4.448	4.4480	4.4480	4.4480
Japan	12.5300	10.833	10.8330	10.8330	10.8330
Liechtenstein	0.0090	0.009	0.0090	0.0090	0.0090
Luxembourg	0.0900	0.081	0.0810	0.0810	0.0810
Malta	0.0170	0.016	0.0160	0.0160	0.0160
Monaco	0.0030	0.012	0.0120	0.0120	0.0120

Member State	Effective rate in 2012	Regular budget 2013-2015	Effective rates 2013	2014	2015
Netherlands	1.8550	1.654	1.6540	1.6540	1.6540
New Zealand	0.2730	0.253	0.2530	0.2530	0.2530
Norway	0.8710	0.851	0.8510	0.8510	0.8510
Portugal	0.5110	0.474	0.4740	0.4740	0.4740
Republic of Korea	2.2600	1.994	1.9940	1.9940	1.9940
San Marino	0.0030	0.003	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030
Slovenia	0.1030	0.100	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000
Spain	3.1770	2.973	2.9730	2.9730	2.9730
Sweden	1.0640	0.960	0.9600	0.9600	0.9600
Switzerland	1.1300	1.047	1.0470	1.0470	1.0470
Total B	**47.0417**	**42.527**	**42.5270**	**42.5270**	**42.5270**
Transition to B					
Oman	0.0344	0.102	0.0612	0.0816	0.1020
Total Transition to B	**0.0344**	**0.102**	**0.0612**	**0.0816**	**0.1020**
Level C					
Brunei Darussalam	0.0259	0.026	0.0241	0.0241	0.0241
Kuwait	0.2433	0.273	0.2525	0.2525	0.2525
Qatar	0.1249	0.209	0.1933	0.1933	0.1933
Singapore	0.3099	0.384	0.3552	0.3552	0.3552
United Arab Emirates	0.3617	0.595	0.5504	0.5504	0.5504
Total C	**1.0656**	**1.487**	**1.3755**	**1.3755**	**1.3755**
Level D					
Czech Republic	0.2094	0.386	0.3088	0.3088	0.3088
Total D	**0.2094**	**0.386**	**0.3088**	**0.3088**	**0.3088**
Level E					
Saudi Arabia	0.4980	0.864	0.5184	0.5184	0.5184
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0264	0.044	0.0264	0.0264	0.0264
Total E	**0.5244**	**0.908**	**0.5448**	**0.5448**	**0.5448**
Transition to E					
Slovakia	0.0426	0.171	0.0770	0.1026	0.1026
Total Transition to E	**0.0426**	**0.171**	**0.0770**	**0.1026**	**0.1026**
Level F					
Antigua and Barbuda	0.0008	0.002	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008
Barbados	0.0048	0.008	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032

Member State	Effective rate in 2012	Regular budget 2013-2015	Effective rates 2013	2014	2015
Hungary	0.1164	0.266	0.1064	0.1064	0.1064
Total F	**0.1220**	**0.276**	**0.1104**	**0.1104**	**0.1104**
Transition to F					
Croatia	0.0194	0.126	0.0378	0.0504	0.0504
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0002	0.001	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004
Total Transition to F	**0.0196**	**0.1270**	**0.0381**	**0.0508**	**0.0508**
Level G					
Latvia	0.0114	0.047	0.0141	0.0141	0.0141
Libya	0.0258	0.142	0.0426	0.0426	0.0426
Lithuania	0.0195	0.073	0.0219	0.0219	0.0219
Poland	0.2484	0.921	0.2763	0.2763	0.2763
Seychelles	0.0008	0.001	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Total G	**0.3059**	**1.184**	**0.3552**	**0.3552**	**0.3552**
Level H*					
Bulgaria	0.0114	0.047	0.0141	0.0141	0.0141
Romania	0.0531	0.226	0.0678	0.0678	0.0678
Total H*	**0.0645**	**0.273**	**0.0819**	**0.0819**	**0.0819**
Level H					
Chile	0.0472	0.334	0.0668	0.0668	0.0668
Mexico	0.4712	1.842	0.3684	0.3684	0.3684
Turkey	0.1234	1.328	0.2656	0.2656	0.2656
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.0628	0.627	0.1254	0.1254	0.1254
Total H	**0.7046**	**4.131**	**0.8262**	**0.8262**	**0.8262**
Level I					
Albania	0.0020	0.010	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020
Algeria	0.0256	0.137	0.0274	0.0274	0.0274
Argentina	0.0574	0.432	0.0864	0.0864	0.0864
Armenia	0.0010	0.007	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014
Azerbaijan	0.0030	0.040	0.0080	0.0080	0.0080
Belarus	0.0084	0.056	0.0112	0.0112	0.0112
Belize	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.0014	0.009	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0028	0.017	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034
Botswana	0.0036	0.017	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034
Brazil	0.3222	2.934	0.5868	0.5868	0.5868
Cameroon	0.0022	0.012	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024

Member State	Effective rate in 2012	Regular budget 2013-2015	Effective rates		
			2013	2014	2015
Cape Verde	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Colombia	0.0288	0.259	0.0518	0.0518	0.0518
Congo	0.0006	0.005	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
Costa Rica	0.0068	0.038	0.0076	0.0076	0.0076
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0020	0.011	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022
Cuba	0.0142	0.069	0.0138	0.0138	0.0138
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.0014	0.006	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012
Dominica	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Dominican Republic	0.0084	0.045	0.0090	0.0090	0.0090
Ecuador	0.0080	0.044	0.0088	0.0088	0.0088
Egypt	0.0188	0.134	0.0268	0.0268	0.0268
El Salvador	0.0038	0.016	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032
Fiji	0.0008	0.003	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Gabon	0.0028	0.020	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040
Georgia	0.0012	0.007	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014
Ghana	0.0012	0.014	0.0028	0.0028	0.0028
Grenada	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Guatemala	0.0056	0.027	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054
Guyana	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Honduras	0.0016	0.008	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016
India	0.1068	0.666	0.1332	0.1332	0.1332
Indonesia	0.0476	0.346	0.0692	0.0692	0.0692
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.0466	0.356	0.0712	0.0712	0.0712
Iraq	0.0040	0.068	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136
Jamaica	0.0028	0.011	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022
Jordan	0.0028	0.022	0.0044	0.0044	0.0044
Kazakhstan	0.0152	0.121	0.0242	0.0242	0.0242
Kenya	0.0024	0.013	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026
Kyrgyzstan	0.0002	0.002	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
Lebanon	0.0066	0.042	0.0084	0.0084	0.0084
Malaysia	0.0506	0.281	0.0562	0.0562	0.0562
Maldives	0.0001	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Marshall Islands	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Mauritius	0.0022	0.013	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Mongolia	0.0004	0.003	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Montenegro	0.0008	0.005	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
Morocco	0.0116	0.062	0.0124	0.0124	0.0124
Namibia	0.0016	0.010	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020

Member State	Effective rate in 2012	Regular budget 2013-2015	Effective rates 2013	2014	2015
Nauru	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Nicaragua	0.0006	0.003	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Nigeria	0.0156	0.090	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
Pakistan	0.0164	0.085	0.0170	0.0170	0.0170
Palau	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Panama	0.0044	0.026	0.0052	0.0052	0.0052
Papua New Guinea	0.0004	0.004	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008
Paraguay	0.0014	0.010	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020
Peru	0.0180	0.117	0.0234	0.0234	0.0234
Philippines	0.0180	0.154	0.0308	0.0308	0.0308
Republic of Moldova	0.0004	0.003	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Saint Lucia	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Serbia	0.0074	0.040	0.0080	0.0080	0.0080
South Africa	0.0770	0.372	0.0744	0.0744	0.0744
Sri Lanka	0.0038	0.025	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050
Suriname	0.0006	0.004	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008
Swaziland	0.0006	0.003	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0050	0.036	0.0072	0.0072	0.0072
Tajikistan	0.0004	0.003	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Thailand	0.0418	0.239	0.0478	0.0478	0.0478
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.0014	0.008	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016
Tonga	0.0002	0.001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Tunisia	0.0060	0.036	0.0072	0.0072	0.0072
Turkmenistan	0.0052	0.019	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038
Ukraine	0.0174	0.099	0.0198	0.0198	0.0198
Uruguay	0.0054	0.052	0.0104	0.0104	0.0104
Uzbekistan	0.0020	0.015	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030
Viet Nam	0.0066	0.042	0.0084	0.0084	0.0084
Zimbabwe	0.0006	0.002	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
Total I	**1.0967**	**7.898**	**1.5796**	**1.5796**	**1.5796**
Level J					
Afghanistan	0.0004	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
Angola	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
Bangladesh	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
Benin	0.0003	0.003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Bhutan	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Burkina Faso	0.0003	0.003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003

Member State	Effective rate in 2012	Regular budget 2013-2015	Effective rates 2013	2014	2015
Burundi	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Cambodia	0.0003	0.004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
Central African Republic	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Chad	0.0002	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Comoros	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0003	0.003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Djibouti	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Equatorial Guinea	0.0008	0.010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
Eritrea	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Ethiopia	0.0008	0.010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
Gambia	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Guinea	0.0002	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Guinea-Bissau	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Haiti	0.0003	0.003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Kiribati	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.0001	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Lesotho	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Liberia	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Madagascar	0.0003	0.003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Malawi	0.0001	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Mali	0.0003	0.004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
Mauritania	0.0001	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Mozambique	0.0003	0.003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Myanmar	0.0006	0.010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
Nepal	0.0006	0.006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Niger	0.0002	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Rwanda	0.0001	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Samoa	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Senegal	0.0006	0.006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Sierra Leone	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Solomon Islands	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Somalia	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
South Sudan[b]		0.004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
Sudan	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
Timor-Leste	0.0001	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Togo	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Tuvalu	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Uganda	0.0006	0.006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006

Member State	Effective rate in 2012	Regular budget 2013-2015	Effective rates 2013	2014	2015
United Republic of Tanzania	0.0008	0.009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009
Vanuatu	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Yemen	0.0010	0.010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
Zambia	0.0004	0.006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Total J	**0.0150**	**0.172**	**0.0172**	**0.0172**	**0.0172**
Grand Total	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**

Note: The effective rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations shown above are calculated according to the system of adjustments adopted in General Assembly resolution 55/235 (see annex I) and are displayed at 4 decimal places.

[a] Included in the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/67/11, para. 99) for information.

[b] Following its 2012 triennial review of the list of least developed countries, the Committee for Development Policy recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it consider the inclusion of South Sudan in the list, which would result in its assignment to level J. For the scale of assessments for the regular budget, the Committee on Contributions recommended a rate of 0.003 per cent for South Sudan for 2011 and 2012.